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The Special Joint Committee
of the Senate
and of the
House of Commons
on Immigration Policy

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Governmental
Publications

Report to Parliament

Joint Chairmen:

Senator Maurice Riel
Hon. Martin O'Connell, M.P.

First Session
Thirtieth Parliament, 1974-75

The Special Joint Committee
of the Senate
and of the
House of Commons
on Immigration Policy

Joint Chairmen:

Senator Maurice Riel
Hon. Martin O'Connell, M.P.

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Senators

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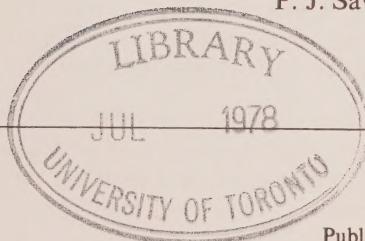
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Finally, the Committee wishes to extend its thanks to the many witnesses and other participants whose constructive comments went far to deepen awareness and understanding of the complexity of issues that must be considered in developing a new immigration policy for Canada.

Explanation of References

References taking the form of 99:99 identify the issue followed by the page number of the Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence of the Special Joint Committee of the Senate and of the House of Commons on Immigration Policy, First Session, Thirtieth Parliament, 1974-5. Reference to quota-

tions taking the form 099 or 199 identify written submissions from organizations (O) or individuals (I) constituting the Exhibits of the Special Joint Committee of the Senate and the House of Commons on Immigration Policy.

Other Senators and Members who served on the Committee

Senators

Bonnell	Perrault
Fergusson	Prowse
Heath	Rowe
McElman	Thompson
	Williams

and Members

Anderson	Lachance
Caccia	Landers
Douglas (<i>Bruce-Grey</i>)	La Salle
Gilbert	Orlikow
Gray	Ritchie
Haidasz	Rodriguez
Joyal	Rompkey
Kaplan	Stollery

Towns and cities where the Committee held public meetings

Alberta: Edmonton

British Columbia: Kamloops, Prince George, Vancouver

Manitoba: Winnipeg

New Brunswick: Fredericton

Newfoundland: St. John's

Northwest Territories: Yellowknife

Nova Scotia: Halifax

Ontario: Hamilton, Ottawa, Stratford, Sudbury, Toronto, Windsor

Prince Edward Island: Charlottetown

Québec: Montreal, Quebec City, Sherbrooke, Trois-Rivières

Saskatchewan: Regina

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Report to Parliament

1. The Special Joint Committee of the Senate and the House of Commons on Immigration Policy has the honour to present its

Third Report

2. Pursuant to its Order of Reference of the House of Commons of Monday, March 3, 1975 and of the Senate of Wednesday, March 5, 1975, the Committee has heard evidence on and has considered Canadian immigration policy.
3. The Committee has interpreted its mandate as being to facilitate and give focus to a national debate on future immigration to Canada. Empowered by its terms of reference "to invite the views of the public" on the issues raised in the Green Paper on Immigration tabled by the Government in February, the Committee held public hearings in Ottawa and across Canada. Submissions of briefs and comments by individuals and organizations were received at the hearings and by mail.
4. In its 35 weeks of operation, the Committee held nearly 50 public hearings in 21 cities in each of Canada's five regions and in the North-West Territories. More than 400 witnesses presented submissions at these meetings. In addition, the Committee received more than 1,200 letters and briefs from individuals and more than 200 briefs from organizations that did not appear at the hearings. In all, more than 1,800 individuals and organizations submitted their views. A detailed analysis of the views and concerns of the witnesses and the authors of briefs and letters has been prepared and is attached as Appendix A. Among those contributing to the debate were the Minister and officials of the Department of Manpower and Immigration; organizations with a special interest in immigration; academic and non-academic experts including many groups and individuals qualified to speak with authority on immigration law; and many members of the public concerned about issues bearing on immigration policy.

The Committee also benefited from meetings and consultations with representatives of some provincial governments.

5. As a supplement to the hearings, groups of members of the Committee paid inspection visits to immigration reception and processing centres in Toronto, Montreal, Vancouver, Fort Erie, Winnipeg, and London, England. Some members visited Washington, D.C., to consult with American officials and to examine United States policy at first hand.
6. The appointment of the Committee was greeted by a surge of public response. Many concerned organizations indicated their wish to participate in the hearings, while objecting that the initial deadline of 31 July set by Parliament for the Committee's report allowed too little time to prepare submissions. The Committee itself felt that, in view of the numbers wishing to present briefs, it needed more time properly to complete its task. At the Committee's request, Parliament granted a three-month extension to October 31 for presentation of the Committee's report. This made it possible to extend to September 15 the deadline for submitting briefs. While most organizations found it possible to meet this date, briefs received subsequently have been examined. At the last moment, the Committee found it necessary to request a further extension of two weeks to allow for translation and printing of this Report.
7. How representative were the views gathered by the Committee? How effective was the Committee's method of probing public attitudes by holding public meetings across the country? True, some meetings were packed by noisy representatives of extremist organizations with small memberships who often tried to prevent the expression of opinions different from their own. But on no occasion did these groups fully succeed. Even at the rowdiest meetings, the Committee learned about new problems and heard fresh points of view. Moreover, every public meeting provoked a fresh flow of submissions by mail.

8. In view of the volume and comprehensiveness of the responses received, oral and written, the Committee feels confident that it has had ample opportunity to consider carefully the full range of national views on each aspect of immigration policy. Every view had an advocate. The great public concern, the news coverage of hearings and the Committee's paid advertising combined to ensure that many of the Committee's public meetings were well attended. Coping with too many, rather than too few, speakers for the time allowed was a major problem.
9. On balance, the Committee is satisfied with the method it used to sound out public opinion and believes it offered these important advantages:
 - it made the Committee aware of the differing regional approaches to immigration across Canada;
 - it permitted the Committee to move beyond the conceptual and geographic frameworks of Ottawa and to become exposed to views it might not otherwise have encountered; and
 - it provided Committee members and the Canadian public an opportunity for dialogue and open discussion of an important policy issue.However, some members of the Committee felt that the method had the disadvantage that it elicited the views of unrepresentative and overly emotional individuals.
10. This report will indicate the Committee's reaction to the range of information and opinion it encountered in the course of this dialogue. As will be evident, the issues raised by the Government's Green Paper on Immigration Policy and the data it provided often formed the basis for the national debate in which the Committee engaged. The report, however, reflects much more than the Committee's consideration of the Green Paper. It seeks to identify the areas of broad concern that emerged from its interaction with the public and from other investigations; to express the Committee's views on most of these issues; to make recommendations regarding the retention or modification of specific immigration policies or procedures; and finally to suggest broad guidelines for a future immigration policy for Canada.

Canada Needs Immigrants

11. The Committee is of the opinion that Canada should continue to be a country of immigration. In reaching this central conclusion Committee members were particularly impressed by demographic and economic arguments, as well as by the need to take account of family and humanitarian considerations for reasons specified elsewhere.

Demographic factors

12. Owing to the spectacular decline in the Canadian fertility rate since 1960, immigration is becoming an increasingly important component of population growth. In 1974 Canada's population of 22.3 million grew by 348,000, of which one-half was due to immigration as illustrated in chart 1. (See Appendix B.) The situation of immigration accounting for a large part of population growth is one which Canadians have not experienced since the 1920's. This trend is likely to continue. The Committee was impressed by evidence that even if the decline in the fertility rate were to cease and the current fertility rate of 1.8 births per woman were to be projected into the future, Canada would require *net* immigration of more than 50,000 a year to prevent a decline in total population after the year 2000. Chart 2 illustrates the implications of various levels of net immigration. (See Appendix B.)

13. It should be noted, moreover, that these are net figures which take account of estimated emigration from Canada. Statistics on annual emigration do not exist and present procedures do not allow for the compilation of reliable figures. However, well-informed estimates suggest that emigration may amount to about one-third of the gross numbers of immigrants, so that it would be reasonable to add 50 per cent to the net figures in chart 2 to transfer them into gross immigration figures. On the basis of this calculation, an annual rate of 75,000 immigrants would be needed at current fertility rates to maintain a population level of 28 million during the first half of the 21st century. Even at this figure the population could be expected to decline by two million

by the year 2071. If it were desired to have a stable population throughout the next century, it would be necessary to have a gross rate of immigration of 150,000 a year.

14. The Committee recognizes that these figures involve several assumptions and that the situation could vary considerably over time. But they do reveal the long lead time required if population trends are to be modified. Since the Committee believes that a country as large and thinly populated as Canada cannot afford a declining population, it concludes that Canada must continue to welcome a minimum of 100,000 immigrants a year as long as present fertility rates prevail. The Committee was divided on whether or not to suggest an upper limit either as a figure or as a percentage of the Canadian population. But there was agreement that the Government, when formulating a target each year as called for later in this report, should not treat the minimum figure of 100,000 as an upper limit.
15. The Committee rejected the view contained in some submissions that Canada should close its doors to immigrants. Equally, it concluded that in an age of vastly increased mobility Canada could not afford to have an "open door" policy, and would have to maintain controls over the total number of immigrants coming each year to Canada. The Committee's preference is for a policy of moderation between these two extremes.
16. In the exercise of such a policy the Committee agrees with the Government of Newfoundland which argued that "*in this time of increasing world populations, rapidly depleting resources and economic uncertainty, . . . (immigration) must be brought under control and rationally directed . . . to best serve the interests of Canadians*" (30:80). To do this properly, account should be taken of long term needs as well as short term pressures. The Committee is well aware that in a time of high unemployment new immigrants may be seen by the unemployed in particular as competing for too few jobs. Committee members are also aware that Canada continues to have an exceptionally high rate of

new entrants into the labour force each year, higher indeed than any other industrialized country. In 1972, for example, 320,000 persons entered the labour force making a total of 9,086,000. But this situation will change significantly around 1980 when the annual rate of growth of the labour force will decline rather abruptly from approximately three percent to about two percent. André Raynauld, Chairman of the Economic Council of Canada, stated that this decline to a lower and more normal rate of entrants into the labour force could mean that, without immigration, future economic development might actually be held back by labour shortages (15:14). The Committee accepted Dr. Harvey Lithwick's assertion that "*it is disastrous*" for a country to tie immigration policy to short-term economic developments. Immigration "*is a long term investment in human resources*" (48:22). Its conclusion from this body of evidence was that for population reasons it is important to maintain a moderately steady flow of immigration.

Economic factors

17. The Committee was exposed to much conflicting testimony regarding the economic costs and benefits of immigration. It recognized that the evidence for making specific judgments was far from adequate. As Louis Parai had observed in his background study for the Green Paper, *The Economic Impact of Immigration*,

"The results of previous research do not clearly indicate the economic impact of post-war immigration into Canada. . . . in most instances the impact has not been large. The most significant effects . . . are to increase slightly per capita incomes and economic growth . . . and to provide for a more flexible labour force . . ."
(p. 73)
18. Contradictory testimony was received regarding the significance of the contribution an expansionist

immigration policy could make to economies of scale. In the main, members of the Committee went along with Dr. Raynauld's comment that this argument that immigration should be continued because it contributes to economies of scale was "a very weak one" (15:16). The Committee believes that the benefits of immigration are obvious providing there are reasonable employment opportunities. Of course, immigration causes some special direct costs, as the brief of the Atlantic Provinces Economic Council pointed out, particularly in the fields of education, training and adjustment services. But these costs are balanced by the fact that immigrants arrive with training and experience acquired at no cost to Canada. All of this leads the Committee to the conclusion that Canada would contribute to its own economic well-being by continuing to welcome immigrants in moderate numbers.

19. For this combination of reasons the Committee recommends that immigration in future be treated as a central variable in a national population policy and that this objective be achieved through the establishment of an immigration target to be adjusted from time to time to achieve an even rate of population growth as well as to take account of changing economic conditions and needs. This implies a new commitment to policy planning in the formulation of immigration targets. It also involves recognition of a point strongly made by Dr. Raynauld, *"there are very substantial economic consequences from an alteration in the pace of population growth, either from fast to slow or from slow to fast"* (15:5). Subsequently under questioning, Dr. Raynauld expressed his views more explicitly:

"[I]t would be desirable not to have too much fluctuation in immigration, no more so than it is desirable to have fluctuations in income and in investment because that generates cycles and instability in the economy that prove to be very costly to Canada" (15:29).

Prejudices Regarding Immigrants

20. A persistent theme of submissions hostile to immigration was the view that immigrants crowd into cities, exacerbating housing shortages, increasing the crime rate, bringing infectious diseases, taxing the welfare roles and government services, and causing unemployment by taking jobs from Canadians. The Mayor of Vancouver made the specific point that “*... immigration [to Vancouver] has exerted great pressure on land and therefore on housing prices ... Immigrants have brought talent, money and culture, but they have not brought land ... This is primarily a spatial question, not a racial question*” (26:6 & 7). The Committee recognizes that all these are problems faced by rapidly growing cities, but concluded that they are caused by the economic, social and cultural dynamism of cities and their attractiveness to Canadians and immigrants alike. In fact, Canadians migrating within Canada from the country to the cities and from province to province are the main impulse for city growth. Chart 3 graphically illustrates interprovincial migration from 1966 to 1971 and shows how mobile Canadians have become. (See Appendix B.) And this chart does not even display the significant movements within provinces, for instance, from the Cariboo country to Vancouver or from Labelle to Montreal.

21. The Committee is convinced that even without immigration Canada’s larger cities would face problems inherent in growth. Immigrants are only a tributary flowing into a much larger river of Canadians who have been migrating to the cities in ever increasing numbers throughout the century. This does not mean that the Committee is not sympathetic to the planning needs of cities. It simply feels that immigrants should not be blamed for problems that they have done little to cause, although they may have compounded them. Canadians worried about the quality of life in our cities should look elsewhere than to sharply reduced immigration for a solution to the problems of city living.

22. Similar misconceptions also abound regarding the impact of immigration on social services and benefits

and health care. None of the testimony supported with facts the popular notion that newcomers are using these services more than the native-born. If anything, the Committee has the impression that use of such services by immigrants falls below the national average for the obvious reason that many come from countries where such services are traditionally provided by the family. Indeed, it would appear that inter-provincial and rural-to-urban migrants make greater use of government support than persons from abroad.

23. Nor do immigrants participate less actively in the work force than long-term residents. Selection criteria are designed to ensure that newcomers are well equipped to secure employment. The Indo-Can Sikh Association of Prince Rupert spoke for many in saying,

“. . . East Indians have fared well in finding employment, achieving a high level of family income, purchasing their own homes, and feeling at home in Canada” (09).

Other persons offered explanations for the initial difficulty some immigrants experience in finding satisfactory employment. An economist, himself an immigrant, told the Committee that “. . . [occupational] mobility is built into the structure of the occupations themselves” (47:38). He was referring to the complex of factors such as job seniority within unions, different techniques for performing a trade which immigrants have learned in their countries, and the like. These factors may complicate the task of an immigrant seeking a steady job.

24. Some submissions contained allegations that immigrants, especially the non-white, contribute disproportionately to the crime rate. Expert testimony did not support this charge. Professor Frederick Zemans of Osgoode Hall said,

“. . . most immigrants who come to Canada have a strong fear of the legal system itself . . . and they are

very concerned that they should not get into any difficulties or any trouble while in this country" (10:5).

And in a study prepared for the Ministry of the Solicitor General of Canada in 1974 statistics indicated that the crime rate for immigrants was approximately one-half that for native-born Canadians (Report 6/74).

General Objectives

25. The Committee agrees that Canadian immigration policy should meet certain humanitarian needs as well as promote Canada's economic, social and cultural interests. Accordingly, it favours a reaffirmation of the goals of reuniting families and of offering a home to refugees, and recommends that these two groups be treated differently from other immigrants: immediate family members should continue to be exempted from evaluation on the point system, and refugee movements should be given sympathetic consideration appropriate to the nature and circumstances of each case.
26. The Committee recognizes that it has been through the contributions and efforts of successive generations of immigrants that Canada has grown to be the relatively secure, prosperous, free, and satisfying place it is. About four million immigrants have come to Canada since World War II. Their skills, their energies, and their enthusiasm have added immeasurably to every facet of Canadian life, and have created a vibrant multicultural mosaic. The Committee firmly believes that the settlement of post-war immigrants alongside the founding cultures is one of the most positive chapters in Canada's post-war history. It looks to immigration to continue to contribute to the economic, cultural and social well-being of the country.
27. While these objectives remain unchanged, it has become apparent that the present immigration system needs modification and modernizing. It had been assumed that immigration was essentially self-regulating; that is, that fewer people would want to immigrate to Canada when unemployment was high or the economy bad, and so *automatically* a balance would always be achieved between the number of immigrants applying to come and Canada's economic capacity to absorb them. Experience has proved this assumption false. It is already evident that no matter what happens in Canada there will be substantially increased world migration motivated by a desire for personal betterment. With fewer countries ready to receive immigrants, the

pressures on Canada will exceed its capacity to absorb new population.

28. Canadians' attitudes toward the value of growth per se have also changed drastically. No longer synonymous with progress, growth is seen as one of the contributors to urban congestion, environmental pollution and depletion of non-renewable natural resources, thereby threatening quality of life generally.
29. For these reasons, the Committee recommends a shift from the present immigration system, which allows for the admission of everyone meeting certain criteria regardless of numbers, to a more managed system capable of regulating the total flow. However, the proposed system must do this in a fair and non-discriminatory, efficient, and manageable way.

Development assistance and the “brain drain”

30. The Committee considered the arguments contained in some submissions that Canada should regard immigration as one method of helping to alleviate the problems of over-population in other countries, or at least as a way of alleviating the human distress of some few of the world's needy.
31. While affirming Canada's obligation and commitment to working towards human betterment on an international scale, the Committee for a number of reasons agrees with the majority of submissions in rejecting the idea that immigration to Canada should be a factor of any significance in this endeavour. Canada could never take enough immigrants to have a noticeable effect on the poorer countries with exploding populations.
32. The Committee believes that Canada should help improve living conditions in poorer countries through development assistance and by working towards an improved international trading system. To the extent that Canada's efforts and those of other developed countries are successful, they will relieve any developing countries which look to emigration as a solution to their

problems of the need to do so. The Committee agrees with the statement of the Interchurch Project on Population that “*instead of merely offering an escape from poverty, it would be more realistic for Canada to help end poverty itself in the Third World*” (33:98).

33. When considering the nature and extent of Canada’s international responsibilities in formulating its immigration policy the Committee also discussed the often raised issue of the so-called “brain drain.” Many submissions agreed with the National Union of Students in arguing that by accepting the skilled, educated, young and energetic from developing countries Canada is continuing a “*rip-off of . . . people from countries where their skills and training are far more important*” (0110). This was presented as an abdication of Canada’s international responsibilities and as directly conflicting with our development aid policies. However, some submissions, notably from East Indian and Chinese immigrants, suggested that anxiety about the “brain drain” from developing countries is exaggerated because in some of these countries the number of people receiving advanced education surpasses the number of suitable employment opportunities (30:73-5).
34. The Committee appreciates that this is a complex issue and that there is truth in both sides of the argument. While some countries wish to protect themselves from the emigration of persons with talents and skills important to their development, Canada is committed to the free movement of peoples and ideas. The Committee considers it the responsibility of the country of emigration to take action to protect itself from the “brain drain”, and in such situations Canada should refrain from active encouragement of immigrants. Canada’s acceptance of immigrants should be without discrimination as to the country of origin.

Non-discrimination

35. The Committee received many submissions concerning the racial and ethnic composition of

Canada's population and its rate of change. A number of these, from Canadians and immigrants alike, reflected anxiety about recent and fairly rapid increases in the immigration of non-whites, particularly to the larger cities. Some submissions advocated severe restrictions or a total embargo on immigrants from countries with coloured populations. The Committee also received evidence in testimony of intolerance towards non-whites in some Canadian communities.

36. The Committee sought to identify the sources of racial prejudice evident in these submissions, many of which advocated tight restrictions or a total embargo on non-white immigration. Some persons revealed that the customs and values of newcomers were disturbing to them; this anxiety tended to increase to the degree that the beliefs and lifestyles of immigrants vary from those found in traditional Canadian communities. Others showed an irrational aversion to colour and physical appearance different from their own.
37. The Committee also recognizes that with worldwide economic recession and high unemployment at home, many Canadians may be feeling less secure and more self-protective of a country to which many people across the world want to come. Racial discrimination and hostile attitudes towards minority groups are worldwide phenomena which tend to increase in times of economic stress. With expanding economic opportunities, intolerance should decrease.
38. One point of view put to the Committee was that any decision to restrict the numbers of any ethnic or racial groups would generate anxiety and instability among the members of these same groups who are now in Canada. In the words of an East Indian immigrant contemplating such a move, it would be tantamount to "*being told that there are too many East Indians here already.*" (41:27). A spokesman from the Armenian Congress spoke for many immigrants when he said:

"[A restrictive policy would be] an insult to human dignity in general and to the thousands of people from

Asia and Africa who have taken up Canadian citizenship and are working towards a better Canada and World. . . . The Canadians of Asian and African origin will feel more and more estranged from the other Canadians . . .” (16:43 & 44).

39. There is a danger of creating second-class citizens of many foreign-born who have made their homes in Canada. It is evident that the ability of newcomers to adapt readily and successfully to Canadian life is in large part contingent on the esteem in which they are held by their chosen communities, and on the existence of non-discriminatory treatment in employment, housing, and services. The Committee makes this assertion in the confident belief that the majority of the Canadian people are tolerant and generous and not prepared to condone racial hostility and discrimination.
40. Canada has become to a large extent a multi-cultural and multi-racial society. The Committee stresses that Canadians must anticipate that many future immigrants will be coming from non-European countries and many will be non-white. This trend is clear from recent statistics. As late as 1967 almost 80 per cent of the immigration flow came from Europe, but by 1974 slightly less than 40 per cent of immigrants were European-born. This decline in European immigration reflected in large part the improvement in the European standard of living which makes Canada less attractive than it used to be. Significantly, in 1974, apart from the large-scale emigration from Britain caused by troubled economic conditions there, the highest number of immigrants came from the poorer countries of Europe: Portugal, followed by Italy, Greece, and Yugoslavia. These trends are unlikely to be reversed: Canadians must accept the facts that the country's capacity to attract European immigrants has diminished, and that if we desire immigrants, we must look to other parts of the world.
41. Accordingly, the Committee unanimously recommends that immigration policy continue to be fair

and non-discriminatory on the basis of race, creed, nationality, ethnic origin and sex, and that this principle be formally set out in the new Act. It follows therefore that those parts of the present Section 57(g) that give a statutory basis for a discriminatory policy should be excluded from any future Act even though these powers have not been used for many years.

42. In order to promote inter-group understanding, the Committee further recommends public and school education and legislative action to protect Canadians and immigrants alike from racial and ethnic discrimination. As the Students Administrative Council of the University of Toronto said:

“we, as individual Canadian citizens must . . . accommodate our own attitudes and understanding to facilitate the integrating process. Once an immigrant sets foot in this country, he or she is one of us. We, as a country, and the immigrants as individuals, have made a contract” (34:103).

Well-enforced human rights legislation, public education, and community action programs are helpful in inter-group adjustment. Britain, which in the 1960's, experienced serious racial tension, has had extremely favourable results from its human rights legislation and programs.

Managing Immigration Flows

43. The Committee recognizes that the present point system for assessing potential immigrants has had value as an equitable means for selecting among applicants. However, it was never designed as an instrument to regulate the *numbers* of qualified applicants accepted; rates of immigration were left to vary with the performance of the Canadian economy. The result has been severe fluctuations in rates, as chart 4 illustrates. (See Appendix B.) (One peak, however, was caused by the movement of Hungarian refugees.) Moreover, the Committee discovered that the apparent responsiveness of immigration flows to Canadian labour demand is partly illusory. The dramatic fluctuations do not indicate the effectiveness of "automatic regulators" such as the labour market so much as they show the effectiveness of administrative measures in turning the immigration tap on and off. Changing the weighting of selection criteria through regulations issued by the Department of Manpower and Immigration remains the most frequently employed regulating device, used recently in the new regulations of October 1974 strongly favouring applicants with either a job offer or a trade falling within one of the few "designated occupations".
44. In the Committee's opinion, such methods are clearly inadequate to meet Canada's present or anticipated needs. Figures show that interest in immigrating to Canada is increasing throughout the world. Canadian Immigration Officers received over 750,000 inquiries regarding the possibility of immigrating to Canada in 1974. If the expected volume of new applications is to be equitably handled, and if Canada is to derive the benefits of balanced population growth, Committee members believe the present system of immigration management must be significantly modified.
45. A principle objective of the new policy should be the regulation of immigration flow to achieve desired population growth. The Committee suggests this could be accomplished by setting an annual target and by developing processes for determining and keeping close to that target. The main indicators used in setting the

target should be (1) demographic, such as fertility rate, size, rate of change in size, and age of population, and rate of entry into and exit from the job market; and (2) economic, such as the level of economic activity and rates of employment and unemployment, which have a tendency to move in shorter cycles.

46. Rational population and immigration planning depends on accurate immigration and emigration statistics. The absence of precise figures on emigration from Canada is a serious deficiency and the Committee hopes that a method of monitoring outflows can eventually be developed.
47. The Committee has discussed possible figures as targets for future annual immigration to Canada. (Because of a lack of emigration statistics, targets must be set in gross rather than net terms.) Bearing in mind its earlier proposal that under present conditions Canada must continue to welcome a minimum of 100,000 immigrants a year and that this figure should not be regarded as a maximum, the Committee recommends that the Minister of Manpower and Immigration, after consultation with the provinces, propose an annual target figure.
48. The Government's proposal should be subject to parliamentary scrutiny. This could be accomplished by the Minister each year presenting to Parliament a resolution concerning the target. The Committee suggests that Parliament refer the resolution without debate to the Standing Committee on Labour, Manpower and Immigration where the Minister could explain how the target figure was determined, give an account of the previous year's immigration experience, and offer a three-to-five-year rolling projection of proposed immigration rates.
49. The annual target having been established, the likely number of sponsored applicants for the period can be estimated (the Committee understands this can be done fairly accurately) and subtracted from the target. The resulting figure is the ceiling on the number of

independent applicants to be accepted that year. In the Committee's view, because refugee flows are rarely predictable they cannot form part of such calculations.

50. The Committee considers that this combined target and ceiling system would prove flexible and manageable. Limiting the number of independent immigrants admitted each year would very probably give rise to a waiting list of acceptable applicants. Each would be assigned a place in the list and given an approximate date when he could be admitted. About one-quarter of the total number should be admitted each quarter of the year to smooth out the flow. Committee members who consulted with United States officials were told that a control system involving waiting lists can be highly satisfactory from the point of view both of the receiving country and of the immigrants concerned.
51. The annual target is envisaged as an order of magnitude to be aimed at, but because of some unpredictability in the exact number of immigrants sponsored in any one year the target might be overshot or undershot. While a definite ceiling would be placed on the number of independent immigrants—and adhered to—there would be no limit on the number of sponsored immigrants; any such person admissible would have the right to immediate entry. Likewise, the number of refugees accepted in any year would be determined by the government of the day in the light of the situation in their home country and in Canada. Thus, the actual number of immigrants coming to Canada each year could vary somewhat from the target figure.
52. Introduction of this system of targets and ceilings would, in the Committee's opinion, have several advantages over the present system.
 - It would reduce the erratic character of post-war immigration to Canada while leaving sufficient flexibility to adapt to changing economic conditions.
 - It would provide the tools to manage immigration efficiently to serve Canada's priorities.
 - It would help to ensure that the profoundly human problems of immigration control are handled fairly, and

in accordance with criteria which are open to public scrutiny.

—It would assist in planning because the full number of independent immigrants approved for entry in any one year could all be expected to come forward.

53. The Committee also gave considerable attention to the selection of a system for allocating the places within the ceiling for independent immigrants. A number of suggestions were made:

- allocation on a first come, first served basis;
- regional ceilings (for example, one third for Europe, one third for the Americas, and one third for Africa and Australasia);
- one and the same ceiling for each country (as in the United States system);
- country by country ceilings based on the size of their populations;
- priority to applicants scoring higher on the point system.

54. Having reflected on these choices, the Committee recommends admitting immigrants on a first come, first served basis, it being left to the operation of the immigration system to ensure that undue preference is not accorded applicants from any one country. At the same time the Committee heard complaints that the distribution of offices around the world was uneven, and wishes to express its concern that the distribution not be such as to create de facto discrimination.

Selection Criteria

Sponsored relatives

55. The Committee reaffirms that the reunification of families should be a principle of Canada's immigration policy. The family provides ties of affection and emotional support, and meets the material needs of dependent members. For these reasons the Committee favours the maintenance of the present system under which close, dependent relatives are automatically admissible to Canada providing they meet health standards and do not fall within a list of prohibited classes.

56. At the same time, the Committee attaches importance to another objective of immigration policy—that the skills and talents of immigrants contribute to the Canadian economy—and recognizes that a great many immigrants see Canada primarily as a land of social and economic opportunity. The Committee believes that Canada is enriched by those persons who come as independent immigrants for the sole purpose of participating in the work force and community life, and who have the initiative to take this step even though they lack the support of a relative in Canada. The Committee is concerned that over time the present classes of sponsored and nominated immigrants, given substantial advantages because they have relatives in Canada, would absorb an increasingly larger share of the places available each year in Canada. To ensure that this does not happen and that "new seed" immigrants continue to find a way to enter Canada, all Committee members except one recommend that the present class of nominated immigrant be dropped, and that the ties between members of the non-dependent extended family be recognized in a different way. The nominated category was first introduced in 1967, and in the Committee's opinion has given undue preference to non-dependent relatives seeking to enter Canada. They have received from 15 to 30 points, a substantial part of the minimum of 50 points needed to be eligible for admission, solely through being related to someone in Canada. Of course, such persons could still come to

Canada, but they would have to be assessed on a more equal basis with independent applicants.

57. However, the Committee recognizes that relatives can help newcomers in adjusting to their new environment. It therefore proposes that the five points now available to an independent immigrant having a relative in Canada be doubled to ten if that relative is a Canadian citizen. It also recommends that the categories of relatives admissible within the sponsored class be slightly extended.

58. At present, Canadians and landed immigrants may sponsor parents over the age of 60. The basis for this age specification is that such parents usually can be regarded as dependents, not likely to enter the labour force. The Committee suggests a modest extension of this category. Canadian citizens (but not landed immigrants) over the age of 21 should be able to sponsor parents of any age. While some parents undoubtedly would be young enough to enter the work force and therefore not be dependent, there should be a possibility of reuniting any such close relatives desirous of being together. The Committee recommends that this right be limited to Canadian citizens to avoid the possible abuse whereby one of the elder children of a large family could come to Canada and immediately sponsor his parents, who on their arrival could immediately sponsor their other children under the age of 21.

Independent immigrants

59. The Committee recommends that the point system be maintained for evaluating all independent immigrants. The system has shown itself to be generally objective and fair, and ensures that prospective immigrants are assessed according to their ability to integrate socially and economically.

60. The Committee recommends a number of modifications to the allocation of points within the system. However, it has not attempted to work out a comprehensive new point system, believing that this is

better done by the Department of Manpower and Immigration when they prepare the new Act and regulations. There is no reason why the points available necessarily should equal 100 or the minimum number of points needed for entry necessarily should be 50, as is now the case. The Committee's comments are intended rather to indicate the specific objectives which it thinks the point system should be designed to meet and to suggest a relative order of magnitude.

(a) Education and training

61. The Committee considers that 20 points for education and training—one point for each year of study—places too much emphasis on educational qualifications. The Chairman of the Economic Council of Canada advised that “*between 1961 and 1971 the general level of schooling of the labour force in Canada increased by more than one year on the average*”, from which he concluded that “*we may need fewer skilled people in the future*” (15:18). Moreover, the Committee gained the impression that the present allocation of points favours the wealthy and well-educated. It also learned that the ten points now allocated for “occupational skill” include an educational component so that there is a degree of double scoring.
62. For these reasons the Committee favours a reduction from 20 to 12 points for education, one point for each year of successful study. This would continue to give an advantage to applicants who had completed secondary schooling. The qualifications of persons with higher education could still be recognized under “occupational skill.” But this proposed reduction would diminish the amount of the advantage now available to those with much formal education, but little practical experience, while assisting those with more modest educational qualifications and a highly desirable set of skills.
63. The Committee further advises that adequate measurement of educational achievement for the purpose of allocation of points can be assured only by

ascertaining the equivalence between certificates and degrees received in Canada and the sending countries. Furthermore, because the present appraisal of education is not sensitive to qualitative differences, newcomers on arrival in Canada are frequently faced with difficulty in finding employment in their occupations or professions. Accordingly, consultation should be undertaken with a view to establishing Canadian equivalencies for foreign education and training. Immigration Officers abroad would then be better equipped to assess applicants realistically in this respect, and to advise them about the differences between educational and professional standards and requirements. A newcomer could then expect to enter the work force with a minimum of frustration and delay; and applicants from different parts of the world would receive more equitable treatment.

(b) Occupational skill

64. The Committee considers that practical experience in an occupation is very often no less important than formal educational and training qualifications. Under the present system an applicant receives up to 10 points for what is called "occupational skill"—the number of points allotted is calculated on a complex grid involving differing weights for the number of years of training needed to practice the profession or trade and the intrinsic skill required. The Immigration Officer may vary the total given on this criterion by one point above or below a prescribed norm depending on whether or not he considers the applicant has mastered the skills.
65. Because, for example, a welder with five years experience should be more capable than one just completing trade school, the Committee proposes that additional points—up to eight—be available for the assessment of experience and personal competence. Points allocated should depend on the number of years of practical experience and, if feasible, on the demonstrated quality of an applicant's competence. This means that the 10 points presently available for assessing

the training and skill required in an occupation would be retained; but instead of allowing only one point to measure an individual's competence, eight points would be available to measure competence plus experience where that experience contributes to greater competence.

(c) Age

66. Demographic projections indicate a steady trend toward an aging Canadian population with increasing dependency ratios. Also, it is usually easier for younger people to adapt to a new country and find suitable employment. For both reasons the point system should continue to favour young applicants, and therefore the Committee recommends no change in the present practice of awarding points on this criterion.

(d) Language

67. The allocation of five points for competence in one or the other of Canada's official languages should be maintained. The ability to speak one of the official languages of Canada enables the newcomers to integrate more readily and successfully, and to enjoy greater occupational and social mobility.

68. The allocation of 10 points for an applicant speaking both official languages should be maintained, reinforcing the fact that Canada is a bilingual country.

(e) Relative in Canada

69. To compensate for its proposal to drop the nominated class, the Committee recommends that prospective immigrants who have a relative of a certain degree of kinship in Canada be given 10 points if the relative is a Canadian citizen, and five points if the relative is a landed immigrant. Relatives are usually helpful to new immigrants and support them both emotionally and materially in their initial period of settlement and integration into an unfamiliar culture. The additional five points given if the relative is a Canadian citizen recognizes that immigrants who have

acquired Canadian citizenship have generally lived longer in Canada and can be more helpful to the new immigrant.

70. The Committee would allot five or 10 points (as the case may be) to an applicant with any of the following relatives in Canada: a son or daughter, a brother or sister, a parent or grandparent, a niece or nephew, an uncle or aunt, or a grandson or granddaughter.

(f) Occupational demand

71. The vast majority of independent immigrants, even those with a relative in Canada, come to this country to work and to improve their standard of living. Unless an immigrant has a reasonable chance of finding employment related to his training or abilities, neither he nor Canadians benefit from his settlement in Canada. In the Committee's judgment it is therefore essential that selection criteria reflect Canada's manpower needs. To that end, the Committee carefully studied the three criteria directly related to employment for which points are allocated.

72. It did not feel any change was needed in the points awarded for occupational demand. A very broad range of job classifications are rated from zero to 15 according to the national demand for the skills involved; this rating is based on the Job Vacancy Survey conducted by Statistics Canada. The figures are adjusted monthly and printed in the Department's occupational demand rating guide. The Committee considers that the Department's calculations might be somewhat improved if the statistical base could be extended to include other information on job vacancies, perhaps from provincial or private employment agency sources. But otherwise it believes this criterion is an important indicator of the employment picture in Canada.

73. Several members of the Committee were troubled by the implications of the fact that the occupational demand rating guide is available only to departmental officials; a number of persons are qualified in more than

one occupation and might not be assessed to their best advantage if they are unaware of the varying needs for their different skills. Much of this information reaches the public domain anyway by the immigration grapevine, but often in garbled form. These members felt that because the occupational demand rating is derived from public data, it should therefore be made available to prospective immigrants.

74. Against this position it was argued that this practice would be open to abuse. Training schools which make a business of recruiting persons seeking to immigrate might offer diplomas in whichever occupations were allocated the highest points, or applicants might misrepresent their qualifications to score higher. The need to verify such qualifications would greatly increase the work load at immigration posts. These latter arguments persuaded a narrow majority of members of the Committee that the rating guide should be kept confidential.

75. The Committee, however, was agreed that, so long as the rating guide was not available publicly, the prospective immigrant should be given a description of how the Canadian point system works; the application form should contain an invitation to report each occupation the applicant is skilled in; and the Immigration Officer at the interview should be under instructions to seek full information on the applicant's occupational experience.

(g) Arranged employment and designated occupation

76. Because an arranged job is beneficial to both the immigrant and the employer, the Committee recommends that 10 points continue to be awarded to a person who has obtained a job before departure. To prevent abuse it is important that officials also continue to satisfy themselves that the job offer is valid, and that the prospective employer offers the prevailing salary for the position, and satisfactory working conditions and benefits. As an additional protection, the immigrant

should be counselled on his rights before leaving for Canada and advised where to secure help on arrival if needed.

77. The Committee appreciates that awarding points for arranged employment favours those applicants who are close to the Canadian job market, and/or have relatives in Canada who can mediate a job offer. As a technique for assisting the independent immigrant who has no previous connections with Canada and for meeting the manpower needs of the economy, the Committee was impressed by the Department's experience with the recently introduced criterion of "designated occupation". This involves taking occupations in very high demand in specific localities which cannot be filled, and matching these fully documented requirements (which include details of wages, working conditions and the like) with the qualifications of applicants seeking entry to Canada. While neither party is obligated by the arrangement, there is a high probability of a mutually satisfactory match. The Committee encourages the Department to expand and improve this practice and to continue to award 10 points to applicants who so qualify.

78. The Committee further recommends that in times of high unemployment in Canada, it should automatically become mandatory that an independent immigrant have either an arranged job or the skills required in a designated occupation.

(h) Area demand

79. Under the point system as now administered, up to five points are offered depending on where an applicant intends to settle. The precise number of points is allotted on the basis of employment levels in different regions of the country, ignoring more specific local manpower needs as well as the need to encourage people to settle away from large centres of population.

80. Instead of giving points to immigrants for going to major cities like Toronto—in October, 1975, three points

were given to any immigrant indicating Toronto as his destination—the Committee proposes that area demand be substantially modified and used experimentally to encourage prospective immigrants to settle in communities where population growth is desired and is compatible with regional development plans. It would be important to work closely with provincial authorities to ensure that they agreed that immigrants were desired and jobs were available in the designated communities, and that the services immigrants require would be provided.

81. Under these circumstances, the Committee thinks a successful applicant should be told about the designated communities and given the opportunity to emigrate immediately (in effect, jumping any queue which might have formed), on condition that he were prepared to take an available job and commit himself to a written contract to remain in the designated locality for at least two years.
82. If, during the contract period, he could not find work in the community, or there were other mitigating factors such as health needs, immigration officials could release him from his obligation. Otherwise, compliance with the contract should be encouraged by delaying the completion of formal landing until the immigrant has taken up employment in the designated locality and has reported to the local Canada Manpower Centre with proof he has done this. A person who failed to honour the terms of the contract in a way which indicated that he misrepresented his intentions when he agreed to it should be “required to depart” from Canada, a new procedure, less drastic than deportation, which is advocated later in this report.
83. The Committee considered offering perhaps as many as ten points as a further inducement to an applicant prepared to settle in a designated community. However, it decided against proposing that any points be awarded for area demand as now proposed out of a fear that this might lead to the entry of marginal immigrants who

might fail to adapt successfully when placed in communities where conditions may be particularly difficult for a variety of reasons.

84. As now proposed, the only inducement offered to a prospective immigrant to settle in a designated community is the opportunity to emigrate immediately. This would be attractive only if a waiting list had developed. With a waiting list, an immigrant choosing to settle in a designated community would do so entirely voluntarily since he would be admissible in any event if he were prepared to wait. The Committee urges that this proposal be approached imaginatively, and that consultation with the provinces be undertaken about the various ways of applying the principle which the Committee wishes to promote—that one of the goals immigration can help to serve is regional development.
85. The Committee is under no illusion that its proposal would solve the problems of regional development or urban congestion. It recognizes that incentives must be available to attract Canadians as well as immigrants to areas where people are needed. However, a proposal along these lines could go a little way towards meeting these objectives, and the Committee urges that such a change be implemented on an experimental basis, and carefully monitored.

(i) Personal assessment and discretionary authority

86. Under the point system as now administered, an immigrant can gain up to 15 points for personal assessment. This is determined during an interview by the Immigration Officer following a detailed set of guidelines. In addition, the Officer has an overall discretionary authority to recommend that an applicant without sufficient points be admitted, or an applicant with sufficient points be refused, if there is reason to believe that the points awarded do not accurately reflect the person's chances of successfully establishing himself in Canada. Either recommendation is subject to review and final determination by the officer-in-charge in each immigration post.

87. The Committee feels that there is a degree of confusion between the two procedures, and realizes that there is a subjective element in making a personal assessment. Nonetheless, the officer must make a judgment as to how effectively an applicant would adjust to life in Canada. So, while the Committee accepts the need for giving some points for personal assessment, it suggests that the total be reduced by at least one third.

88. With regard to the overall discretionary authority, the Committee noted that in the vast majority of cases it has been used to admit persons not scoring sufficient points to be otherwise admissible. In 1974 the authority was used some 5,300 times; in about 500 cases applicants scoring sufficient points were rejected; in the remaining 4,800 cases applicants without sufficient points were admitted.

89. The Committee commends this practice and urges the Department to continue to encourage its officers to use their best judgment when it is a matter of admitting applicants showing adaptability, determination, and resourcefulness who might score low on education and training. It also recognizes that occasionally there may be evidence that an applicant is either unsuitable or undesirable in ways that cannot be reflected in specific and quantitative criteria.

90. The Committee believes that, in the end, it is unavoidable and proper that well-trained Immigration Officers and their superiors, familiar with the social and cultural milieu of the applicants they are assessing, should be entrusted with a discretionary authority to make judgments that are important, but of necessity cannot be encompassed within the mechanical administration of the point system.

Refugees

91. No specific provision is made in the Immigration Act and regulations for the admission of refugees. The Minister of Manpower and Immigration, by means of regular administrative directives and special programs which are approved by the government to handle unusual situations, has acted in accordance with the United Nations Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees (1951) and the subsequent Protocol (1967). He has often relaxed the terms of the U.N. definition. The lack of clearly stated guidelines led to the characterization of Canadian refugee policy by Freda Hawkins as "*ad hoc, inconsistent, and undisclosed*" (33:22).
92. The Committee feels that a clear statement of refugee policy is necessary to guarantee fair and equitable treatment of claimants to refugee status. At the same time, any statutory provisions must allow for the flexibility of response that has been, and will be, needed to handle the number and particularly the variety of refugee problems that arise.
93. The Committee regards the United Nations definition of "refugee" as too narrow and not adequate to accommodate the present-day variety of circumstances and emergencies confronting citizens of many countries. One difficulty is the stipulation that the person be outside his country to qualify as a refugee. Canada has eased this requirement to accommodate Chilians and Ugandans, but the Committee sees a need for firm criteria to reflect contemporary refugee situations in which persons must leave their home countries because they have been stripped of citizenship and denied the right to remain. The definition should also include persons living in their homeland who face persecution or punishment for political reasons, provided their governments allow them to leave.
94. In brief, the definition of refugee should not be so broad as to undermine the humanitarian principles to which Canada holds, nor so narrow that government cannot cope within the Act with the new emergencies that require a fast and efficient response.

95. The Committee studied the possibility of expanding the definition to include persons suffering from poverty and hunger as a result of natural disaster, famine, or war. Such a concept would be impractical since it could include over half the world's present population.

96. In fitting these conclusions into the broad policy proposals for an annual immigration target the Committee also recognizes that the number of refugees accepted from year to year may vary widely, depending on unpredictable world conditions, and on the economic situation within Canada. Accordingly it advises that an annual ceiling on the numbers of refugees permitted entry would introduce an unwelcome and arbitrary limit on the bounds of Canada's humanitarianism, and recommends that refugee flows should normally not be included in the government's annual target.

97. Because of the increasing number and variety of refugee situations, the Committee agreed that "*well-founded fears of persecution*" cannot always be easily documented. Accordingly, the Committee further recommends that the responsible Ministers should normally report to the appropriate Standing Committee of Parliament on international situations with refugee implications and the government's response.

98. Because refugee situations frequently require immediate action and the provision of safe haven with neither Canada nor the refugee (or claimant to refugee status) being sure of whether they would be willing or able to accept each other, the Committee carefully studied the recommendation of some witnesses that Canada institute a provisional or temporary reception program as Sweden has done.

99. The Committee learned that Swedish acceptance is limited to 1,000 persons per year and even these few cases are subject to individual approval. Canada is in a position to grant what amounts to first asylum by means of a Minister's Permit. The formal establishment of the rights of first asylum might cause problems in the longer term: while international practice permits the option of

deporting an undesirable refugee, no country other than his country of origin may be prepared to receive him. The Committee therefore recommends against the establishment of a special category of first asylum.

Prohibited Classes

100. A person who is found to come within the prohibited classes of Section 5 of the Immigration Act is not admissible to Canada. The Committee received many submissions concerning the revision of this section of the Act.

101. It examined the classes which are prohibited and recommends that certain subsections of Section 5, identified below, be amended, and suggests that all subsections be carefully reviewed to ensure that the provisions are up to date. Since these prohibitions apply to anyone entering Canada—prospective immigrants, temporary workers, students, and visitors—the Act should clarify when the prohibitions apply mainly or solely to prospective immigrants and when they apply to everyone.

Retardation

102. Section 5(a)(i) prohibits the entry of “idiots, imbeciles or morons.” The London Council of Women argued that, “*A mentally retarded child should be permitted to immigrate with its parents, at any age*” (37:10). The Committee agrees that immediate members of a family should not be separated because one member suffers from mental retardation and therefore recommends that sponsored dependents who are mentally retarded be admissible.

Mental illness and epilepsy

103. Section 5(a)(ii) and (iv) prohibit the entry of those who are insane or afflicted with epilepsy. An individual maintained that,

“persons suffering from mental disorders should not be prohibited if they can lead a normal life, particularly victims of nervous breakdowns which are only due to temporary circumstances and are experienced by many people” (I 878).

Because many forms of mental illness and epilepsy can now successfully be treated and controlled, most

Committee members agree that a person with a history of such a disease should be admissible providing he can lead a normal and useful life. A minority of the Committee would have eliminated mental illness and epilepsy altogether from the prohibited classes.

Contagious diseases

104. Section 5(b) excludes “*persons afflicted with tuberculosis in any form, trachoma or any contagious or infectious disease,*” and was designed apparently to protect Canadians from dangerous illnesses, or the burden of costly medical treatment. The Committee agrees with several submissions that medical advances can make any such specific prohibitions obsolete, and therefore recommends that this subsection state the general principle to be observed without mentioning any specific diseases.

Crimes of moral turpitude

105. Section 5(d) prohibits the entry of persons who have been convicted of or admit having committed a crime involving moral turpitude. While agreeing with the principle, the Committee believes that the term “moral turpitude” is vague and unsatisfactory. A more adequate definition would be achieved by listing serious offences such as murder, rape, assault, fraud, robbery, hijacking, kidnapping, perjury and smuggling, and by providing guidelines by which other serious crimes could be identified.

Homosexuals

106. Many organizations and individuals called for the removal of any reference to homosexuals and homosexuality in Section 5(e). They argued that homosexual acts between consenting adults are no longer an offence under the Criminal Code, and that the new immigration law should reflect the fact that Canadian attitudes towards homosexuality have changed significantly since the last Act was written. Although a few members of the Committee felt strongly that the

prohibition against homosexuals should remain, the majority agrees that it should be removed.

Prostitutes

107. Section 5(e) also prohibits the entry of “*prostitutes . . . or persons living on the avails of prostitution.*” The Committee wishes to retain this prohibition, but suggests the term “prostitute” be changed to read “male or female prostitute.”

Beggars and Vagrants

108. Section 5(g) prohibits the entry of “*professional beggars or vagrants.*” The Committee recommends that all reference to “vagrants” and “vagrancy” be removed from this prohibition.

Public charges

109. Section 5(h) prohibits the entry of those “*who are public charges or who, in the opinion of a Special Inquiry Officer, are likely to become public charges.*” Although some members of the Committee advocated the removal of this prohibition because they think it is vague and confers unacceptable discretionary powers on the Special Inquiry Officer, the majority favours its retention on the grounds that Canada’s social services should not be overtaxed.

Chronic alcoholics

110. Section 5(i) denies entry to persons who are “*chronic alcoholics.*” The Canadian Bar Association recommended that the term be defined as it is in Section 4(1) (b) of the Canada Divorce Act. The Committee agrees, and thinks the definition should read as follows: “*A person who is grossly addicted to alcohol and cannot reasonably be expected to be rehabilitated within a reasonably foreseeable period.*”

Drug addicts

111. Section 5(j) prohibits the entry of persons addicted to a narcotic within the meaning of the Narcotic Control Act, but barbiturates, amphetamines and hallucinogens

are not included in this definition. The Committee recommends that this section be redrafted to take account of the latest developments in the field of drugs, and in particular to comprehend drugs that are addictive although they may not be narcotics.

Subversives

112. Sections 5(l) to (r) of the Immigration Act prohibit the entry of subversives. The Committee believes there is a need for careful definition so as not to exclude law-abiding advocates of extreme views, and with this in mind commends the definition of subversive activity found in the Official Secrets Act which reads as follows:

- (a) Espionage or sabotage;
- (b) foreign intelligence activities directed toward gathering intelligence information relating to Canada;
- (c) activities directed toward accomplishing governmental change within Canada or elsewhere by force or violence or any criminal means;
- (d) activities by a foreign power directed toward actual or potential attack or other hostile acts against Canada; or
- (e) activities of a foreign terrorist group directed toward the commission of terrorist acts in or against Canada.

The Committee suggests that international terrorism and hijacking be added to this list.

Non-bona fide immigrants or non-immigrants

113. Section 5(p) prohibits the entry of “*persons who are not, in the opinion of a Special Inquiry Officer, bona fide immigrants or non-immigrants.*” The Canadian Bar Association suggested that the section “*should be either deleted in its entirety or amended so that it provides guidelines or criteria to be followed by Special Inquiry Officers as to the meaning of ‘bona fide’*” (067). The Committee recommends that the prohibition be retained, but that clear guidelines be followed by Special Inquiry Officers in applying it.

Controls and Enforcement

Entry and exit controls

114. The Committee was impressed by the need to improve control over the entry into and stay in Canada of persons who come as visitors with the intention of residing and working illegally. The magnitude of the problem is unknown, but many Canadians expressed a fear that "illegal immigration" is out of control. It seems clear that this fear can foster negative attitudes towards immigrants in general. Moreover, the plight of many illegal aliens is a matter of concern as they are vulnerable to varied forms of intimidation, exploitation, and blackmail.

115. The Committee considered the present system for screening out non-bona fide visitors at ports of entry. A person suspected on certain specified grounds of intending not just to visit Canada but to remain can be refused entry. This can cause not only embarrassment, but genuine hardship to individuals who have come long distances on the understanding that all that is needed to get into Canada is a return ticket. Some bona fide visitors may be refused entry for lack of the means to make their case. Others may eventually emerge from the Special Inquiry procedure free to visit Canada—the Committee was informed that this is true of some 30 per cent of the cases that go to Special Inquiry—but their stay will be marred by their unpleasant experience at the port of entry. On the other hand, there can be no doubt that many "illegals" get through and disappear without any record of their entry.

116. For these reasons the Committee weighed the pros and cons of implementing a comprehensive visitor visa system, excluding only United States citizens, 30 million of whom visit each year, from the requirement of obtaining a time-limited visitor visa before seeking to enter Canada. Prospective visitors would then be accurately informed of Canada's regulations before undertaking a journey and would have the minimum necessary documentation, thus avoiding futile travel. Inspection at ports of entry would be facilitated. However, it is questionable whether officers abroad

could better judge visitors' intentions even though they would be working under less pressure than port of entry officers in Canada. And the financial and staff implications of setting up systems and maintaining sufficient officers abroad are considerable. Again, unless a visitor visa system were coupled with an exit monitoring system there would be no way of knowing whether visitors had left Canada.

117. Consequently, the Committee has reservations about the efficacy and practicability of a visitor system and recommends that consideration be given first to the establishment of a combined entry and exit card system. If, after careful monitoring, it proved ineffective, a visitor visa system should be reconsidered.
118. With an entry and exit card system everyone entering Canada except Canadian citizens and landed immigrants, and American citizens, would be required to complete a card in duplicate stating name, passport number, country of citizenship, and intended place of sojourn in Canada. The Immigration Officer would check the card against the passport for authenticity, accuracy, and legibility, and date-stamp and code or number the card and its duplicate. The duplicate (possibly secured to the passport for safekeeping) would be surrendered to the Immigration Officer on departure. A computerized match would then indicate which visitors had, and which had not, departed. This procedure would give only a first lead as to where to look for people suspected of having failed to depart, but it would indicate whom to start looking for, and would for the first time provide some firm evidence of the dimensions of illegal immigration. Knowing that authorities had such records would itself discourage some visitors from overstaying.
119. A limited experiment with entry and exit cards was undertaken in Canada a few years ago, and was subsequently dropped. However, the system introduced at that time involved no inspection on departure and departing visitors were simply invited to drop their forms

in a box. The Committee does not regard this as an adequate test of the system it has in mind.

- 120.** For this system to be effective, Immigration Officers would have to be able to satisfy themselves that persons claiming to be Canadian residents or American citizens on entering or leaving Canada were telling the truth. This could be accomplished easily and efficiently by having such persons show their passports; however, alternative forms of identification should be considered acceptable for the 70 million Canadians and Americans travelling between the United States and Canada where passports have traditionally not been required.
- 121.** Visitors would continue to be screened at ports of entry. The examination process would scarcely be speeded up, although officers on the primary inspection line would feel under less pressure in the knowledge that the entry and exit control card system were in effect. In this connection the Committee wishes strongly to recommend the establishment of separate inspection lines at international airports, one for Canadian residents and others for visitors and new immigrants. This would speed up the examination process for returning Canadians who in this day of giant aircraft may often be subjected to delays. If this small step were taken it would be possible to place trained Immigration Officers on the primary inspection line for visitors and immigrants, where their experience would be valuable.
- 122.** The proposed entry-exit monitoring system would require additional personnel at ports of exit to check passports and collect exit cards, and inland to process the cards, but these costs would certainly be less than those involved in a visitor visa system requiring substantial personnel abroad.
- 123.** The Committee recommends that an entry-exit monitoring system be complemented by more thorough follow-up, control, and enforcement procedures within Canada with respect to people suspected of remaining illegally. To facilitate this a number of specific steps should be taken:

—Employers should be required to make reasonable inquiries to establish that employees have a right to work in Canada, and be liable to prosecution for employing anyone who is not a Canadian, not a landed immigrant, or not in possession of a valid work permit.

—Visitors should not be permitted to change their status to landed immigrant, student, or worker from within Canada. (Exceptional cases should be handled by Minister's Permit.)

—Attempts should be made to develop additional methods to detect and take action against marriages of convenience by which persons fraudulently acquire the right to become Canadian residents.

—Landed immigrants who leave Canada for an appreciable period of time should be required to apply for a *prima facie* grant of re-entry from a Canadian Immigration Officer in the country of sojourn. The Officer would determine whether or not the absence was of a temporary nature with an intent of returning to Canada. At present the port of entry officer is required to make a hasty decision on these matters.

—Persons in Canada other than Canadian citizens who counsel, aid, or abet others to enter or remain in Canada illegally should be liable to deportation.

Special Inquiry, appeal and deportation procedures

124. Special inquiry, appeal and deportation procedures comprise some of the mechanisms for controlling in an equitable way the entry into or stay in Canada of persons who have no lawful right to be here, or who are undesirables. In addition to submissions from lawyers, civil liberties groups, and other interested parties, the Committee received testimony from the Chairman of the Immigration Appeal Board and Immigration officials, and visited ports of entry and Canada Manpower and Immigration Centres to observe procedures at first hand.

125. While the Committee does not wish to recommend

any fundamental changes in the present system, it has two underlying concerns. First, whether individual justice is best served by a more rigorously legalistic adversary system with precise rules of procedure, of evidence, and of precedence, or by a less formal, more direct attempt to discover and respond appropriately to the facts as each case warrants. Second, courts and legal procedures in general are designed to protect rights, not to grant privileges. Immigration *per se* is, in this sense, a privilege, extended by the Parliament of Canada. The judiciary, or other independent bodies, should not, as far as possible, become involved in the selection of immigrants, although the current rights of review by the courts should be preserved. Also, the Committee wanted to ensure that procedures in Canada were not of a nature to encourage people to avoid applying for landed immigrant status abroad. It must not be made easier for would-be immigrants to achieve their objectives simply by arriving in Canada as visitors, and then taking their chances.

126. The Committee noted that many submissions recommended safeguards that are already in effect: at Special Inquiries the subject is now informed of his right to retain counsel; he has a right to the services of interpreters at no charge and to witnesses if necessary; he is read the report of charges against him, and is told of the purpose and possible consequences of the inquiry. The Committee rejects the suggestion that Special Inquiry Officers be appointees independent of the Department of Manpower and Immigration. It further recommends no change in the practice that where the inquiry concerns a person seeking to enter Canada, the onus of proof of admissibility lies upon that person, while where it concerns a person already within Canada, the onus of proof that the person is subject to deportation lies on the Minister. It agrees with the Canadian Bar Association (and with actual departmental practice) that "*There should be no 'further examination' (by a Special Inquiry Officer) leading to deportation without a formal Special Inquiry hearing*" (067).

127. The Committee was told that the powers of search, arrest, detention, and interim release provided for by the Immigration Act are exercised in a manner that adheres very closely to the provisions of the Criminal Code and the Bail Reform Act. The Committee concurs with the Canadian Civil Liberties Association that “*it reveals no disrespect to insist that Ministerial assurances are no substitute for legislative safeguards*” and recommends that the same safeguards that exist in the Criminal Code and Bail Reform Act be applied to the prehearing detention of “*immigration suspects*” who have been admitted to Canada and/or have filed appeals (34.42). At the same time, the Committee recommends the assignment of additional immigration staff to investigative and enforcement duties, and the provision of more adequate communications equipment, facilities, and R.C.M.P. support at Canada-United States border crossing points.

128. The Immigration Appeal Board at present is empowered to hear appeals from refusals of sponsorship applications made by Canadian citizens, and from orders of deportation in respect of landed immigrants, persons in possession of valid Canadian visas issued outside Canada, persons who have claimed refugee status and whose appeal has been allowed to proceed by the Board, and persons who have claimed Canadian citizenship and whose appeal has been allowed to proceed by the Board. On appeals from orders of deportation, the Board must first consider the legality of the deportation order; if the order is found to be in accordance with the law, the Board may then consider evidence that the person should nonetheless be allowed to stay in Canada for humanitarian or compassionate reasons.

129. The Committee gave careful consideration to the arguments of the Chairman of the Immigration Appeal Board, made in testimony before the Committee, that *all* aliens should be given a right to apply for leave to appeal to the Board from a deportation or related order on questions of law, fact, or mixed fact and law, together

with a right to claim special humanitarian or compassionate relief. It is the Board's exceptional power to grant special relief, to modify the laws of Parliament where the law would be unjustly harsh on individual cases, that the Board Chairman sees as the real *raison d'être* of the Board and as the justification for extending access to the Board to all persons ordered deported. A minority of the Committee favoured the recommendation of the Immigration Appeal Board. They believed that justice requires that a person ordered deported by an official of the Department should have a right to seek judicial review of this decision. They also thought that the experience of the Board should be recognized and its judgment be accepted on the principle of extending the right to appeal as proposed and on the practicability of the proposal—that it would not cause undue delays.

130. Most members of the Committee rejected the Appeal Board's recommendation for a number of reasons. It was felt that the Board's unique jurisdiction to modify the laws of Parliament should not be extended to visitors without visas who are ordered deported. Even granting only the right to seek leave to appeal would require a process of filing an application, production of the record of the Special Inquiry, written submissions from both parties, and consideration of these by the Board. This process, it was feared, would be unavoidably time-consuming, costly (not just in terms of the Board's time, but also because the subject would have to be detained and accommodated at public expense in the interim), create a backlog, and be largely unwarranted because Special Inquiries are judged to be satisfactory to these purposes. Here, specifically, Committee members did not want to create a situation where a person had more chance of gaining immigrant status by evading the selection process than by going through it. Moreover, the Committee's decision to recommend that students seeking to study in Canada should be required to apply for a visa abroad would somewhat extend the range of the Appeal Board's present jurisdiction. Should a future

decision be taken to adopt a system of visitor visas, the Board's jurisdiction as now provided for would actually become larger than the limited extension it is now seeking.

131. The Committee agrees with the Canadian Civil Liberties Association that it is both unnecessary and unfair that a deportation order serve the goal of extradition: unnecessary because a country which wants someone extradited from Canada can request it; and unfair because extradition guarantees the safeguards of a criminal trial while deportation does not. Therefore, the Committee recommends that a person to be deported have the right to choose the country to which he wants to be deported, if that country is prepared to receive him (34:43).
132. Deportation carries with it a stigma and the consequence that, once deported, a person can legally re-enter Canada only by obtaining a Minister's Permit. The Committee found cogent the arguments of the Canadian Bar Association and the British Columbia and Canadian Civil Liberties Associations that there should be an additional, less drastic mechanism for removing people from Canada (067, 047, 34:48-9 respectively). It is unfair that a person having a right to a hearing of his case before a Special Inquiry Officer should forego it, in favour of departing voluntarily simply because the only possible outcome, if his suspected inadmissibility is confirmed, is the harsh one of deportation. The Committee therefore recommends the introduction of a "required to depart" procedure, to be used in cases of minor breaches of the Immigration Act or regulations.
133. A "required to depart" order should carry with it the same provisions for Special Inquiry and appeal as a deportation order now does. The rejection of an appeal of a "required to depart" order should be final. Anyone who fails to obey a "required to depart" order which is not subject to appeal or which has been upheld on appeal should be subject to deportation without further appeal.
134. The Committee considered suggestions that there be various additions to or deletions from the grounds for

deportation of persons who are not Canadian citizens. As previously mentioned, it recommends the addition of persons in Canada who counsel, aid, or abet others to come into or remain in Canada illegally. It rejected additions which would be unjustifiably harsh or discriminatory against landed immigrants or which would compromise guaranteed freedoms; for example, immigrants who go on welfare or apply for unemployment insurance within 10 years of arrival, or immigrants who are politically radical. It agreed with suggestions for two deletions: homosexuals, for reasons outlined in the foregoing discussion of prohibited classes; and persons who have been admitted to hospital for treatment of mental diseases, since the threat of deportation has made immigrants fearful of using mental health services. Furthermore, the present provision that any inmate of a penitentiary, reformatory or jail may be subject to deportation should be modified to provide that a landed immigrant is liable for deportation only if he has been convicted of an offence which comes under the class of crimes which would have prohibited his entry into the country, as previously recommended.

135. The Immigration Act provides that Canadian domicile is acquired by a person having his place of residence in Canada for five years after having been admitted as a landed immigrant. The significance of domicile is related to deportation. Landed immigrants without domicile are liable to deportation on a number of grounds, including commission of criminal offences and gaining initial entry illegally or fraudulently. Landed immigrants with domicile are not and, of course, landed immigrants who have requested and have been granted Canadian citizenship are not. While not wishing to see eligible immigrants request Canadian citizenship simply to protect themselves against possible deportation, the Committee is unaware of any valid reason for retaining the concept of Canadian domicile and believes that it is reasonable to offer inducements to encourage landed immigrants to acquire citizenship. It

feels that landed immigrants should have certain rights to remain in Canada, including the protection from deportation provided by the powers of the Immigration Appeal Board to grant special relief for humanitarian reasons. But these rights should not be inalienable as they are for Canadian citizens. It therefore recommends that the concept of domicile be deleted from the Immigration Act.

Temporary Workers

136. In Canada, employment visas (usually called "work permits") can be issued to persons who wish to work in Canada on a temporary basis at jobs for which Canadians or landed immigrants with the necessary skills are unavailable for the time required. The employment visa system is designed at the same time to preserve job opportunities for Canadian citizens and landed immigrants and to meet employers' needs for temporary labour which cannot otherwise be filled. Included in the 87,341 work permits issued in 1974 were many different categories of workers—managerial, supervisory, and technical staff on training cycles in international corporations; entertainers; seasonal agricultural and factory workers; domestics; working "visitors" who secured many sorts of casual employment; and others.

137. The Committee was impressed with a number of submissions which expressed concern that certain categories of temporary workers can be exploited by being relegated to unattractive jobs, receiving low wages, working under poor conditions, and being ineligible for social benefits. Witnesses also stated that temporary workers can suffer psychologically from being isolated from their families, perhaps unable to speak the language or understand their rights, and from disillusionment on having to return to economic hardship after becoming acquainted with standards of living in Canada.

138. On the other hand, the Committee noted that protections and safeguards have been instituted in an attempt to ensure that wages and working conditions are at least of a standard deemed adequate for Canadians. Moreover, as a study commissioned by the Law Reform Commission of Canada observed, foreign workers are under no coercion to come to Canada and they are usually satisfied with the arrangement because Canadian wage levels are attractive to them (0240). The Committee recognizes that even during periods of high unemployment in Canada, there will continue to be a need for temporary and particularly seasonal workers in

Canada. It therefore concerned itself with trying to identify where the problems lie.

139. Twelve per cent of temporary workers now come to Canada on special programs worked out with their governments. Jamaica and Mexico are the principal countries involved, and from contacts which Committee members have had with these governments it would seem that these arrangements are satisfactory to them.
140. Apart from a few hotel workers, most are seasonal agricultural workers who return to their families and do not expect to settle in Canada. Since they come forward under an inter-governmental agreement, the terms of work and remuneration are specified in detail, enforcement is more comprehensive than Canadian migrant workers enjoy, and the worker has recourse to the assistance of authorities of his country in Canada if his contract is not fully honoured. The Committee believes that these arrangements under which temporary workers come to Canada are satisfactory.
141. Some criticism expressed in testimony seemed to be based on the incorrect assumption that Canada has a "guest worker" program similar to those in a number of countries in Western Europe. While there may be cases in which several extensions to a work permit are granted, the Committee understands that most temporary workers stay for fewer than 200 days and that in 1974 over a third were in Canada fewer than 90 days. The situation with "guest workers" is quite different, and the Committee strongly opposes any movement in that direction in Canada. In this connection some witnesses, including the Canadian Labour Congress, advocated full Canadian compliance with the terms of I.L.O. Convention 97.* The Committee does not disagree, but notes that the Convention is really intended to protect "guest workers" who work in a country other than their country of citizenship on a regular and long-term basis. The Convention is not designed to protect temporary workers, but the relevant provisions should be observed where practicable.

*A Convention concerning migration for employment which came into force in January 1952 and provides protection for migratory, but not for temporary, workers.

142. A serious complaint was made that Canadian employers have sometimes misrepresented workers' prospects when recruiting them. The Committee was given details of the unfortunate plight of textile workers from Colombia, some of whom gave up regular jobs to come to work in a mill at Louiseville, Quebec. The market for the company's products declined, and after a relatively short stay in Canada, the workers were released. The Committee believes this situation illustrates the danger of bringing workers on temporary work permits to fill positions which are not genuinely temporary and which should be filled by Canadians or landed immigrants. The Department of Manpower and Immigration must insist that work permits are issued only for genuinely temporary needs.

143. There is a corollary to this position. Where a persistent need for labour arises which Canadians are demonstrably not willing to fill in a specific locality, it should be possible, in conjunction with the provincial authorities, to identify the need, allot points for designated occupations, and find immigrants abroad willing to do the work—providing that the wage offered is comparable to that paid for the same job in similar communities in Canada.

144. A suggestion was made by the Canadian Civil Liberties Association that a temporary worker who loses his job should have a period of grace to enable him to arrange his affairs before being required to depart, or to find another job acceptable to Manpower officials (34:40). The Committee agreed courtesy requires that a temporary worker should have a reasonable time to arrange an orderly departure. But it was felt that, while a seasonal worker should be able to take a similar alternative seasonal job in the same locality with the approval of Manpower authorities, it would be inconsistent with the concept of a temporary work permit to allow a person to seek alternative employment as a means of extending his stay.

145. The Committee concluded that when filling labour needs for which no Canadians are available, or which

Canadians are demonstrably not willing to meet, either now or in the reasonably foreseeable future, the emphasis should always be placed on immigration. It recommends that:

- foreign workers be recruited only for jobs that are genuinely temporary in nature, either because of the nature of the work or because Canadians being trained for the job are not ready;
- temporary workers be issued distinctive social security cards;
- extensions to work permits be granted only in exceptional circumstances;
- more regular and thorough inspection and enforcement of wages and working conditions be carried out in areas under the federal government's jurisdiction and that provincial governments be encouraged to do the same in their jurisdictions;
- greater efforts be made to persuade provincial or local authorities or union locals, whichever has the jurisdiction, to take a more generous approach to the matter of trade certification and apprenticeship of immigrants and so lessen the need for temporary workers;
- an advisory board be appointed, representing the federal government and all provinces in which foreign workers are employed, to protect the rights of those workers;
- temporary workers not be obliged to pay unemployment insurance premiums because they are not eligible to collect benefits.

146. With regard to visitors the Committee agreed with the sentiment expressed by a study for the Law Reform Commission that "*visitors should visit, not work*" (0240) and recommends that no one be permitted to apply for work permits from within Canada. This would discourage visitors coming in the hope of finding work and staying.
147. The Committee found that the "waiver list" of categories of foreign workers who are permitted to

accept jobs whether or not there are Canadian citizens or landed immigrants available is in need of revision. Specifically, it recommends that primary and secondary school teachers be removed from the list, and that the other categories be examined to ensure that the list continues to serve the purpose for which it was designed. It also supports the Government's stated intention to remove the special income tax exemption clauses for teachers when re-negotiating tax treaties with the countries now covered by such provisions.

148. It was brought to the Committee's attention that many temporary workers, while in Canada, gain experience and a familiarity with Canadian society which could make them particularly adaptable and attractive as immigrants. For those temporary workers who desire to become landed immigrants the Committee recommends that when being evaluated abroad their past success in Canada be given recognition in points assigned for "personal assessment." However it is opposed to allowing temporary workers to apply for landed immigrant status while in Canada.

Foreign Students

149. The Committee agrees that Canada should continue to welcome foreign students. It endorses the opinion of the National Union of Students that "*The diversity of backgrounds which (foreign students) bring to Canadian universities enriches the cultural milieu*" (0110). Study in Canada is consistent with Canada's endorsement of policies of free movement of people and ideas, and enables us to share our specialized skills. And the Committee recognizes that Canadian students studying abroad outnumber foreign students studying here. It feels that study in Canada enables young people to learn about and develop positive impressions of Canada.

150. If these benefits are to continue, however, the Committee believes that energetic action is required to combat abuses, and to this end recommends that all students be required to obtain valid student visas *before* arriving in Canada. However, the Committee believes that present regulations should be relaxed in one particular: the visa should be valid for the length of the intended period of study in Canada, subject to an annual report to a Canada Immigration Centre with proof that the student has qualified for the next year's program.

151. The Committee notes widespread parental and student anxiety that a large number of foreign students may be displacing some qualified Canadians from many universities and professional schools. In fact, however, the 1974 foreign student enrolment of roughly 32,000 represents less than six per cent of the more than 560,000 total student enrolment in full-time post-secondary education. But, surprising as it may seem, neither the federal nor provincial governments have foreknowledge of or control over the numbers of students accepted by educational institutions in Canada.

152. The Committee believes that there is need for closer scrutiny of colleges and schools accepting foreign students since there is evidence that some institutions are being used simply as a device for gaining entry to Canada. The Committee also suspects that some schools are attractive less for the specialized training which they

offer—hairdressing is a case in point—than for the opportunity to work legally or illegally in Canada. The Committee recommends that the federal government seek the cooperation of the provincial governments in devising ways to prevent these and similar abuses.

153. The Government of Quebec, in its submission to the Committee, complained that it did not know how many foreign students were enrolled in provincially supported educational institutions. A system of accreditation, combined with fuller exercise of powers which the provinces now have to limit the number of foreign students any institution can accept would better enable the provinces and the institutions to respond fairly to the needs of both domestic and foreign students.
154. The Committee considered sympathetically the argument that all foreign university students, after successfully completing one year of study, should be permitted to compete for work on an equal basis with Canadian students during the session recesses. It was not easy for the Committee to reach a decision. Under current regulations, students are permitted to work only if a Canada Manpower Centre certifies that no Canadian is available for the job in question. The only exceptions to this rule are students whose jobs are integrally related to their course of study.
155. Committee members recognize that foreign students often need work to finance their course of studies just as Canadians do, that Canada does not want only wealthy foreign students, and that it is demoralizing for a student to be inactive during the recess. Some Committee members felt that since the number of foreign students seeking work is small in relation to the number of Canadian students, granting foreign students the right to compete equally for work would not significantly endanger Canadian students' opportunities and would bring other benefits. However, a majority of the Committee concluded that at times of high unemployment—when Canadian students experience difficulty finding jobs—the present regulations should be put into effect.

156. It has been suggested that inquiries by foreign students about possibilities for work are normally rejected out of hand. The Committee urges that Canada Manpower Centres be directed to extend their services more positively and sympathetically to foreign students seeking work during their recesses.

157. A foreign student appearing before the Committee argued that spouses of students should be admissible to Canada and allowed to work. The Committee appreciates the hardship of enforced separation in the case of married students, and accordingly recommends that spouses of persons on student visas be admissible and be permitted to work while those persons are studying in Canada.

158. Several submissions proposed that foreign students should be able to apply for landed immigrant status while in Canada. The Committee has taken the general position that aliens should not be able to change their status while in the country, and is particularly strong in its views in this instance. It favours a generous approach to foreign study in state-supported institutions as a form of international assistance; this would be undermined if foreign students were not encouraged to return to their homelands. Study in Canada should be for its own sake, and not be a way of immigrating to Canada.

159. A special problem was brought to the Committee's attention by the National Union of Students and a South African student. If foreign students cannot seek landed immigrant status while in Canada, must they go back to their homeland if there has been a change of government and they are in danger of imprisonment or other punishment on their return? The Committee believes existing arrangements or proposals discussed in this Report in the section on refugees are adequate to deal with this problem. It calls attention to the fact that Section 15 of the Immigration Appeal Board Act enables holders of a student visa to appeal any deportation order on just such grounds.

Services for Immigrants

160. During its hearings the Committee received considerable testimony concerning immigrant services and the inadequacy of present arrangements. Most of the services required by immigrants fall within the jurisdiction of the provinces and cities or are provided by voluntary agencies. However, the Committee agrees in part with an Italian immigrant living in Montreal who said: *"If Canada decides to accept immigrants, it is Canada's moral obligation to see to their needs and to make sure they do not fall into isolation or become alienated"* (16:49).

161. Because so few services for immigrants are the direct responsibility of the federal government, and will in any event not be provided for in the new Immigration Act, the Committee dealt rather briefly with this subject. It does not wish to imply however, that the problems are not serious and in need of urgent attention.

162. Fortunately many problems requiring counselling and settlement assistance have been handled by the members of ethnic communities already established in Canada, and private and public agencies have striven to meet many new needs. But there are serious problems of coordination. As the Jewish Immigrant Aid Services said: *"the system which we have is basically a fragmented system, . . . a policy has to be evaluated in terms of closer contact between government departments and the voluntary agencies in serving the immigrants"* (33:45). The Committee urges the Department of Manpower and Immigration to give increased attention to the planning, development, and coordination of immigrant services and proposes that the federal government organize tri-level consultations with the appropriate provincial and municipal authorities, using as a model recent tripartite meetings on urban problems.

163. The immigrant's first contact with Canada is normally made in the immigration office abroad. Many submissions dealt with the problem prospective immigrants experience in securing adequate and accurate information. While some witnesses proposed a

variety of pre-arrival services from language training to orientation, the Committee believes that all that is essential is good and accurate information and counselling to ensure that an applicant is making an informed decision to immigrate to Canada. Other preparation is of dubious value since only the very exceptional individual will retain information until he is face-to-face with the need for it.

164. The Committee did not have an opportunity to witness counselling abroad, but some members have observed post-arrival counselling procedures at Canada Immigration Centres. The Settlement Branch is directed mainly to helping the family breadwinner find a job and includes language training, rental assistance and small loans where needed. These particular services appear to be well organized and effective, at least in the larger centres.

165. Some immigrants and their families need additional services to adjust to life in Canada and to participate fully at work and in the community. Adequate and consistent funding is crucial for the success of immigrant settlement and service agencies. While the federal government brings immigrants to Canada, jurisdiction over immigration is shared with the provinces, who also benefit from the talents and skills of newcomers. Many witnesses involved in immigrant service organizations advocated federal government funding of private reception, settlement, and social service programs and agencies. The YWCA of Metro Toronto said, “[Funding is needed] particularly to help coordinate the activities of teachers, public health nurses, manpower centres and all other groups who help immigrants but who work in isolation from each other and are not aware of the services needed and available to their clients” (0114). The Committee advises that the federal government should review and expand its programs for support of voluntary agencies.

166. Three areas of services to immigrants were identified by the Committee as warranting special concern.
—As the Toronto School Board, the Board with the

largest number of immigrant children, observed, 40 per cent of all immigrants are children, many of them accustomed to different cultures and languages than those found in Canada. There are already some shared-cost language programs for adults. In view of the special needs of many immigrant children, the Committee supports the principle of a federal contribution to the extra cost of educating immigrant children who require special training in English or French or other catch-up programs, providing these funds are clearly earmarked for the school systems.

—Attention was also directed to the particular plight of immigrant women, and especially wives and mothers. When they are not in the work force they have little opportunity to learn the language and make personal contacts, advantages enjoyed by their husbands and their school-aged and working children. Many of them remain in the home isolated by language differences, and can become estranged from the community and even from their own families. It was pointed out that language training is the single most important need of these women. The Committee is aware that federal funds are made available to the provinces to finance courses organized through the adult education division of the schools. But Committee members gained the impression that not enough attention has been paid to this program by the responsible authorities and recommends that it be reviewed.

—A special problem brought to the attention of the Committee was the difficulty faced by immigrants from different cultures in coping with the Canadian legal system. Professor Frederick Zemans of Osgoode Hall and the Director of the Parkdale Community Legal Services that immigrants often need special help with said consumer and tenant rights, and with women's rights in marriage breakdown situations. The Committee agrees with a Toronto lawyer who suggested that licensed paralegal personnel should be trained to work in immigrant communities because "immigration consultants", frequently untrained travel agents, now

working in these communities often give improper advice, overcharge, and take on hopeless cases (10:5-6). The Committee is concerned about these practices and suggests that the federal government consult with the provinces with a view to introducing some regulation in this field. The Committee further feels there is need for a concerted program to develop information, counselling and referral services in major immigrant communities.

167. Many submissions received by the Committee suggested that if Canada's record of successful multicultural adaptation is to be maintained, more attention must be given to the development of programs related to cross-cultural and inter-racial understanding. The Newfoundland Government (30:81) and Dr. André Raynauld, Chairman of the Economic Council of Canada (15:11), for example, believe there is a need to assess the nature and extent of intergroup tensions and to examine the likely impact of future immigration on community relations. The Committee concurs. Should an assessment show a need for significantly expanded national, community, and school programs to promote inter-cultural harmony, the Committee believes the federal government should explore with the provinces ways of encouraging and implementing such programs.
168. The Committee also considers that a federal Human Rights Commission with responsibilities for conciliation, public education programs, and the enforcement of human rights legislation would help to ensure fair and just treatment of racial and ethnic minorities. Human rights laws and multicultural education are essential if intergroup harmony and understanding are to be achieved.

Departmental Organization

169. The Committee received a variety of suggestions for separating Immigration from Manpower and combining it with other related functions of government. Typical of these was the proposal of the Canadian Association of Social Workers that "*immigration could be better handled by a department . . . which could emphasize such cultural and social aspects of immigration as settlement services, citizenship and multi-cultural programs*" (0208). Others advocated maintaining the present link with Manpower.

170. The Committee was divided in its opinion. All members recognized the heavy burden borne by the Minister of the present Department, but while some felt this justified separating the two branches, others argued that Immigration would be the weaker and accorded to a junior and therefore, less influential Minister. Again some felt the link with Manpower led to exaggerated importance being attached to employment considerations, to which others replied that immigrants come essentially to improve their employment opportunities, and the link ensured the necessary collaboration between the two branches. There were other suggestions as well, that a new Department be established, called Immigration and Population, or that immigration be closely linked to regional development in order to put emphasis on human settlement.

171. Of the several proposals put to the Committee, the one which attracted most support was that Immigration be detached from Manpower and the Unemployment Insurance Commission and instead be linked with citizenship, multiculturalism and population to form a new portfolio. It was felt this represented a rational grouping of federal responsibilities, and a Minister with such a portfolio could expect to carry considerable weight in the Cabinet. Also, there was a widespread feeling that serious efforts should be made to strengthen the settlement services within the Immigration Branch.

Federal-Provincial Cooperation

172. Federal-provincial cooperation is an area where the Committee feels substantial changes in practice are required. Vigorous efforts are needed to involve the provinces more closely in order to ensure that immigration policy reflects varied regional requirements. The Minister advised the Committee that he is committed to doing this, and it is apparent that serious efforts in this direction are being made. Quebec, the only province with an immigration act and an immigration department, is far ahead of the other provinces in assessing its needs and making them known at the federal level. The Committee is aware that the federal government would welcome other provinces following Quebec's example and hopes that collaboration will develop along the following lines:

- a permanent joint federal-provincial committee to coordinate the development and implementation of immigration policy including a consultative mechanism for identifying "designated communities" and for elaborating deportation and "required to depart" procedures;
- a provincial presence in immigrant selection; this could involve sending officers abroad for counselling and promotional duties under arrangements similar to those provided by the Lang-Cloutier and Andras-Bienvenue Agreements between Ottawa and Quebec;
- collaboration on scrutinizing teaching institutions receiving foreign students and on fixing the numbers of foreign students accepted by each institution;
- cooperation on immigrant services beginning with a joint evaluation of needs as requested by an ad hoc committee formed by Toronto Mayor David Crombie (041).

173. The Committee paid special attention to the political problem faced by Quebec as a result of the decisive fall in the fertility rate in the last 15 years. In the past, the high fertility rate of French-Canadians had compensated for the consistently small francophone immigration to Canada. To forestall a decline in the size of the

French-speaking population in Canada, Quebec has found it necessary in recent years to look abroad more actively for French-speaking immigrants or for immigrants who more readily integrate into the French-Canadian community.

174. The Committee has received submissions from various groups and individuals on this subject. It has also been made aware of communications from the Government of Quebec to the Government of Canada, and has heard, in camera, two senior officials of the Quebec Department of Immigration.
175. The French fact is an essential element in the political and cultural life of Canada. Therefore, the Committee agrees that to the economic, social, and other considerations which normally enter into the formulation and application of immigration policy must be added a concern for the maintenance of the French-Canadian presence in a healthy and thriving condition. The Committee realizes that this goal cannot be achieved primarily through immigration policy. But it considers that the Government of Canada should not refrain from any reasonable effort within the limits of its jurisdiction which could contribute to the realization of this objective. For instance, the Committee would approve of increased activity to encourage immigration from Latin American countries because people with a Latin cultural background usually integrate easily into French language communities in Canada.

The Statute and Regulations

176. Under the present system, immigration law comprises mainly statutes enacted by Parliament and regulations introduced by the Government from time to time under the authority granted by the Immigration Act. The Committee sees no alternative but to maintain a balance between a basic act which establishes the framework of principle and regulations which set out the procedures for putting the principles into effect.

177. However, as the Green Paper admitted, '*the essential criteria governing admissions to Canada are dispersed through the [present] Act and Regulations [somewhat haphazardly]. This makes it unnecessarily complicated for anyone who merely reads the Act to grasp the fundamental principles and conditions that surround the admission of immigrants and non-immigrants*' (Green Paper I, p. 66). Therefore, the Committee recommends that a new Immigration Act contain in its initial provisions a clear statement of principles and objectives including those pertaining to admission, non-discrimination, sponsorship of relatives, refugees, and the prohibition of certain classes of persons. Operational details and procedures should be specified in regulations. These should continue to be published in the Canada Gazette, and presented as well in a form readily accessible to the public and available to prospective immigrants. Significant changes in regulations should be explained and defended before the Standing Committee on Labour, Manpower and Immigration; where possible this should be done before they are put into effect. The Committee objects to the practice of in effect issuing regulations in the guise of confidential departmental directives.

178. The Committee noted that Minister's Permits were used in more than 16,000 instances in 1974 to supersede in special circumstances certain provisions of the Act and regulations; many of these were for refugees. With the new Act there may be considerably less need for recourse to Minister's Permits. Nevertheless, the Committee wishes to see the discretionary power provided by Minister's Permits retained because it allows for an element of flexibility sometimes needed to ensure humane treatment of exceptional cases.

Appendix A

Public attitudes towards immigration policy

1. The total number of individuals and organization representatives making written or verbal submissions to the Committee was 1,873. One thousand two hundred and sixty-five were individual letters, 203 were organizational briefs, and 405 were individuals and organizations appearing before the Committee in its hearings across Canada, some of whom also submitted briefs. (See Tables 1, 2, 3.)
2. Of these, 553 submissions represented a specific interest or constituency of membership. The largest single category were persons representing minority, ethnic or multicultural organizations or communities, at 30 per cent. Religious groups or clergymen, and organizations representing international development and refugees constituted the next largest constituency, at 16 per cent. Table 4 shows the opinion or sentiment expressed according to the type of group membership.
3. When the number of submissions expressing a special interest or problem is deducted from the total received, 1,629 general opinions on immigration policy remain in the analysis. Of these, nearly half (48.6%) wanted all immigration, or all non-white immigration to cease. Twenty-two per cent advocated tight controls on immigration flow, and six per cent wanted immigration to be geared to economic conditions and manpower needs. Submissions supporting the present policy, with small modifications, totalled 15.8 per cent, and seven per cent wanted a more open immigration policy.
4. Breakdowns of opinion according to whether it was expressed in an individual letter, or organizational brief, or a public hearing, are shown in Tables 5 and 6.
5. The distribution and sentiments varies according to whether it was expressed by an individual in a private letter, an organization submitting a brief, or a witness before the Committee. While 88 per cent of individuals' letters wanted tight or total controls on immigration, only 25 per cent of organization briefs and 23 per cent of persons appearing before the Committee in public hearings expressed these opinions. This wide variation reflects the tendency for persons favouring stringent

restrictions to write a private communication. And while only nine per cent of individual letters recommended maintenance of the current non-discriminatory policy or the admission of more immigrants, 62 per cent of organizations and 63 per cent of witnesses supported the present policy or recommended a more open one.

6. Although the proportion of individual sentiments advocating restrictions on immigration was high, it is the persons who are dissatisfied with current policy who tend to respond: those who are comfortable with it are less likely to register an opinion.
7. Moreover, immigration is not a salient issue for many persons and communities. A community may have achieved harmonious intergroup relations due to a long history of immigration and a high rate of accommodation between immigrants and longer-term residents. Or, the community may have received few or no immigrants, and have had little contact with them.
8. Many individuals from the larger cities expressed considerable discontent with the current policy. The proportion of individual letters received from Ontario (73%, or 880) and British Columbia (16%, or 188) was by far the highest, and most of them called for a restrictive policy.
9. Submissions from organizations reflected a very different emphasis. Of the 203 organizations submitting written briefs, 113 (56%) were based in Ontario, and nearly a third of Ontario organizations dealt with a special interest or problem. Of the remainder, 44 (39%) advocated that policy be maintained as it is or liberalized. (See Table 2.)
10. In the large cities, changes in population size and composition have had a significant impact on neighbourhood communities, schools, places of work, and social service and recreational facilities. Most views reflected a belief that changes in the ethnic or racial balance are threatening the quality of life and standard of living of long-term residents. Different customs, values and lifestyles were frequently described as

incompatible with those of the host community. A fear of a rapid increase in the numbers of non-whites from the Third World, however, was the most prevalent sentiment in individual letters and many cited racial tension and conflict, or at best, erosion of the Canadian identity, and warned that Canadian communities are unable to absorb large immigrant movements from countries dissimilar to Canada.

11. Others expressed the fear that because immigrants from the Third World tend to move into low-paying and low-skilled jobs, their entry in large numbers could create problems related to low esteem and social class.
12. Most persons expressing these concerns felt that government has lost control of the immigration flow. Submissions revealed a lack of public confidence in the ability of government to manage the size of immigration movements, the racial and ethnic composition of the Canadian population, and the settlement of newcomers in underpopulated regions and away from the large cities. The ability of Canadian communities to absorb newcomers, and the role of government in aiding immigrants in their initial settlement and integration, were also primary concerns.
13. Many persons did not address the general question of immigration policy; 244 (12.9% of the total) made submissions dealing with specific interests or problems, issues of personal relevance, or legal concerns. Of the 405 persons appearing before the Committee, 113 (28%) addressed specific issues; as did 56 organizational briefs (27%) and 75 individuals who submitted written briefs (7%).
14. Many of these specific concerns advocated the elimination of certain classes of excludable persons, notably the retarded, mentally ill, epileptics, and homosexuals. Other specific interests or problems were expressed by professional and trade union organizations, licencing bodies, or employers; voluntary service organizations dealing with immigrant groups and communities; organizations concerned with demographic trends and conservation; foreign students, their organizations and advisors; and organizations concerned

with the cultural survival of Quebec and French-Canada. Other individuals, many of them immigrants, described specific difficulties with immigration or appeal laws. Some individuals and radical political organizations criticized the “Green Paper exercise”, claiming that the Committee’s work was undermining Canadian acceptance of racial and cultural minorities.

Table 1

Letters or briefs from individuals: #1—1,208

Opinion expressed according to region of residence

Opinion Expressed	Atlantic Provinces	Québec	Ontario	Prairies, N.W.T.	British Columbia	TOTAL
Stop all immigration, or all non-white immigration	6	5	590	30	107	765 (60%)
Exercise tight controls	5	12	179	26	55	288 (23%)
Gear immigration to economic and/or manpower needs	2	2	22	4	4	38 (3%)
Maintain the current policy	3	3	47	13	7	75 (6%)
Establish an open door policy	1	4	8	2	5	24 (2%)
Legal Concerns	—	1	—	—	—	1 (*1%)
Special interest or problem	9	7	34	7	10	74 (6%)
TOTAL	26 (2%)	34 (3%)	880 (73%)	82 (7%)	188 (16%)	1,265*# 1,210*

*Discrepancies in addition are due to the fact that some writers gave no address.

#Difference between 1265 and 1208 is due to some individuals expressing both an opinion on general immigration policy and legal or special concerns.

Table 2

Briefs from organizations: #1—275

Opinion expressed according to region of residence

Opinion Expressed	Atlantic Provinces	Québec	Ontario	Prairies, N.W.T.	British Columbia	TOTAL
Stop all immigration or all non-white immigration	—	—	3	2	1	6 (3%)
Exercise tight controls	1	—	20	4	6	31 (15%)
Gear immigration to economic and/or manpower needs	1	3	9	4	2	19 (9%)
Maintain the current policy	3	10	27	12	6	58 (29%)
Establish an open door policy	4	2	17	7	3	33 (16%)
Legal Concerns	—	—	2	—	1	3 (1%)
Special interest or problem	3	2	35	9	4	53 (26%)
TOTAL	12 (6%)	17 (8%)	113 (56%)	38 (19%)	23 (11%)	203* (100%)

*Difference from 275 total is due to
the fact that 72 briefs were also in
the Committee proceedings.

Table 3

Committee proceedings (organizations and individuals)

Opinion expressed according to region of residence

Opinion Expressed	Atlantic Provinces	Québec	Ontario	Prairies, N.W.T.	British Columbia	TOTAL
Stop all immigration, or all non-white immigration	1	1	5	5	9	21 (5%)
Exercise tight controls	6	3	6	7	24	46 (11%)
Gear immigration to economic and/or manpower needs	5	6	13	12	6	42 (10%)
Maintain the current policy	10	30	43	25	17	125 (31%)
Establish an open door policy	10	8	15	16	9	58 (14%)
Legal concerns	—	2	3	2	2	8 (2%)
Special interest or problem	26	12	27	22	17	105 (26%)
TOTAL	58 (14%)	62 (15%)	112 (28%)	89 (22%)	84 (21%)	405 (100%)

Table 4

Organizations and individuals with special expertise: Committee proceedings & written submissions (1-275)

Opinion expressed according to type of group membership

Opinion expressed	Minority ethnic; multi-cultural	Religious; refugee organizations	Professional & or educational; Trade Union	Social service; urban planning	Political parties; citizens' coalitions	Academics; Students; University	Non-ethnic minorities; (prohibited classes)	Population; demography; conservation	Political; quasi-legal; human rights	TOTAL
Maintain the current policy	69	33	8	24	13	11	—	2	8	168 (30%)
Gear immigration to the economy and manpower needs	15	3	16	3	12	10	—	1	—	60 (11%)
Tight restrictions	11	4	8	2	22	3	—	12	—	1 (11%)
No immigration or no non-whites	3	1	—	—	4	1	—	2	—	4 (3%)
Open door policy	38	25	3	6	—	5	1	—	1	6 (15%)
Legal concerns	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—
Special interest or problem	24	17	11	18	6	14	29	4	1	3 (23%)
Irrelevant	5	3	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	11 (4%)
TOTAL	166 (30%)	86 (16%)	47 (8%)	53 (10%)	57 (10%)	47 (8%)	30 (5%)	21 (4%)	25 (5%)	553 (100%)

Table 5

Opinion expressed

Submissions	Stop immigration	Tight controls	Gear to economic conditions	Maintain current policy	More open policy	TOTAL
Individual Brief or Letter	96.5% (765)	78.9% (288)	38.3% (38)	29.0% (75)	20.8% (24)	73.0% (1190)
Organization Brief	0.7% (6)	8.4% (31)	19.1% (19)	22.4% (58)	28.6% (33)	9.0% (147)
Witness Before Committee	2.6% (21)	12.6% (46)	42.4% (42)	48.4% (125)	50.4% (58)	17.9% (292)
TOTAL	48.6% (792)	22.4% (365)	6% (99)	15.8% (258)	7% (115)	100% (1629)

Appendix B

Population and Immigration

Components of Canada's Population Growth (1946-74)

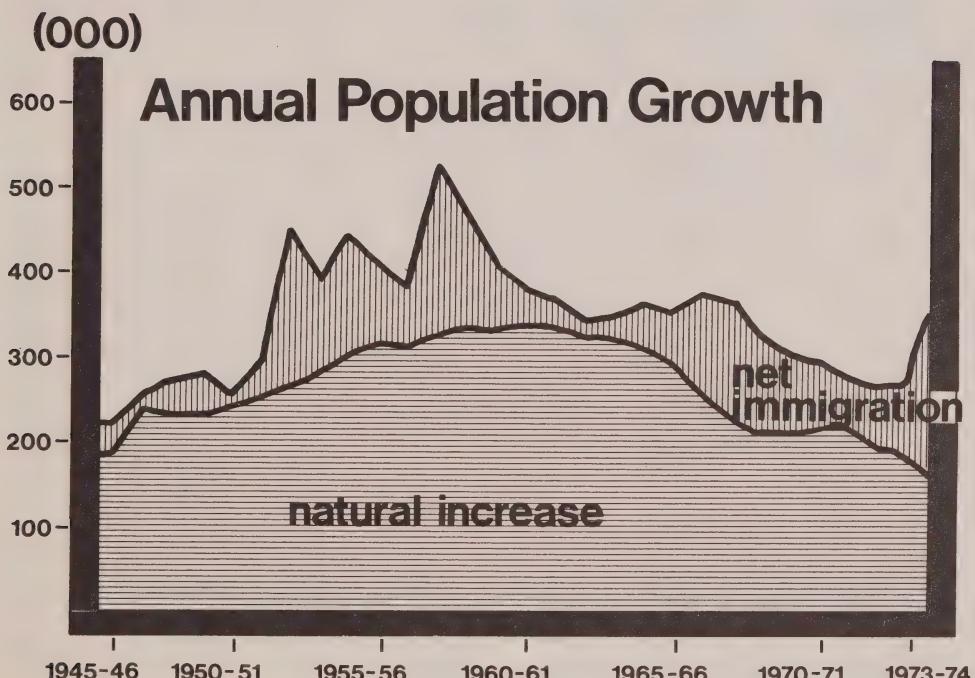


Chart 1

Source: Department of Manpower and Immigration

Possible Impact of Net Immigration on Canada's Population (Millions)

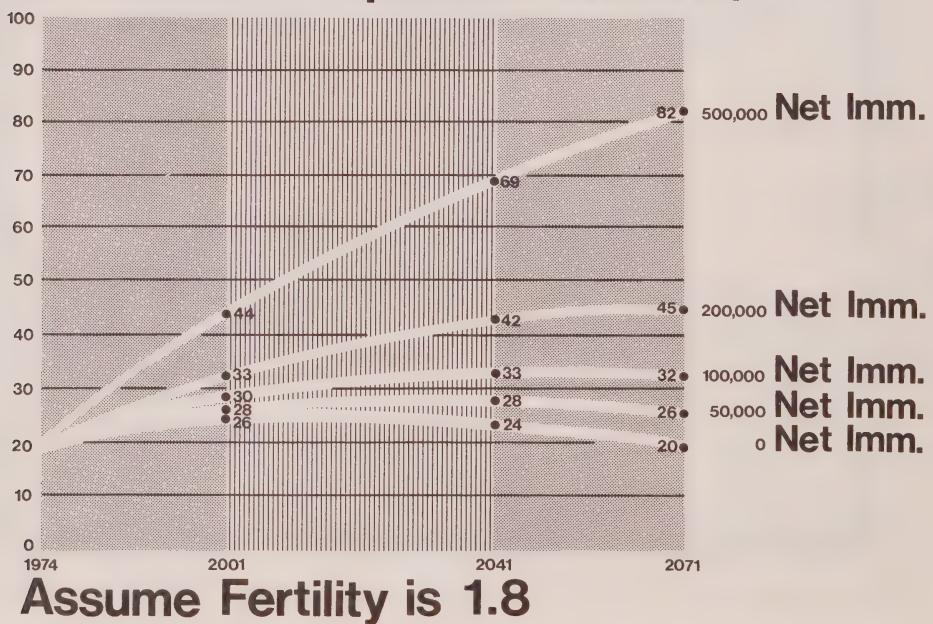


Chart 2

Source: Department of Manpower and Immigration

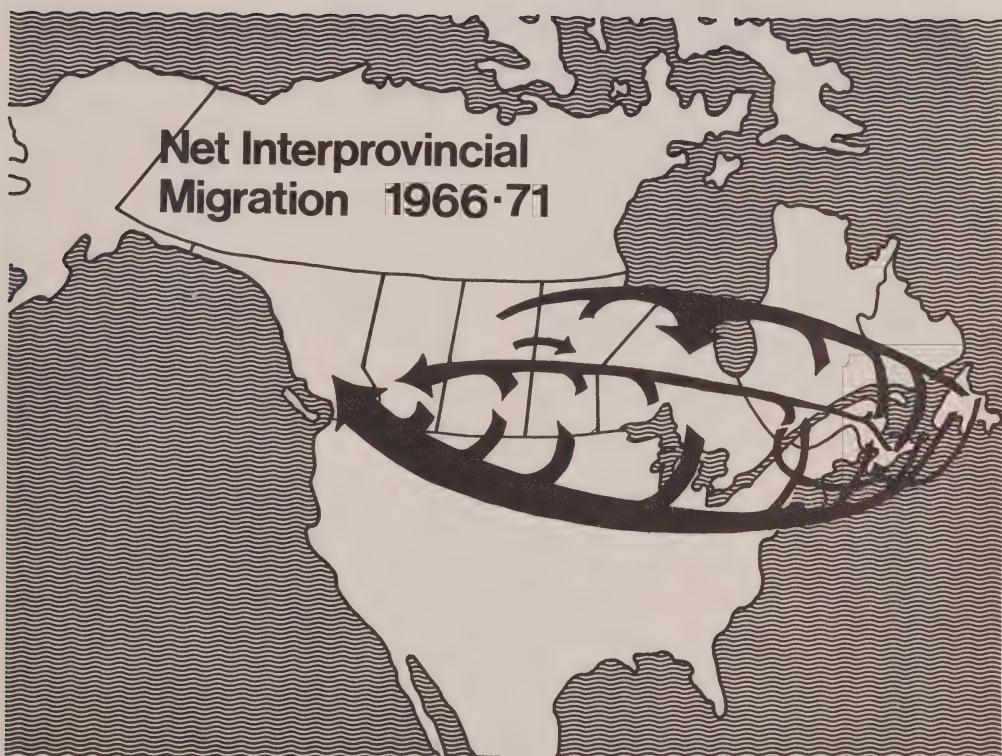


Chart 3

Source: Department of Manpower and Immigration

Canada's Emigration and Immigration 1946-1974

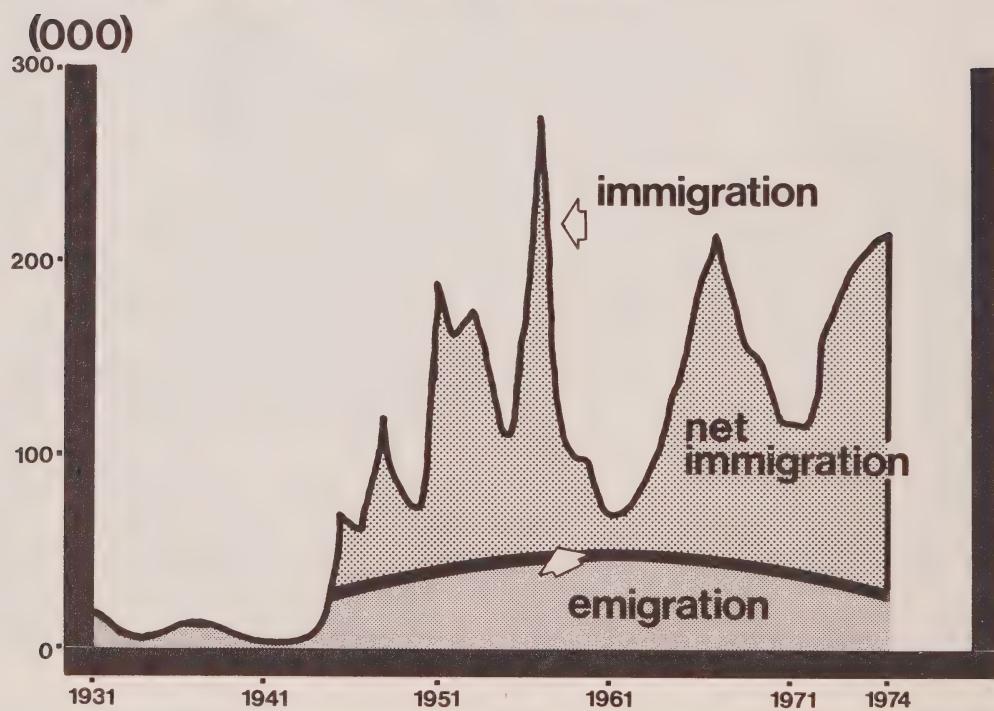


Chart 4

Source: Department of Manpower and Immigration

Appendix C

Witnesses who appeared before the Committee

Names are listed in the order in which they appeared at the hearings. The issue of the Minutes of Proceedings of the Committee in which their evidence is recorded is indicated.

Session:Issue	Session:Issue
Andras, The Honourable Robert, Minister of Manpower and Immigration 1:4	grants and Migrants, Toronto Raynauld, André (Dr.), Chairman, Economic Council of Canada 1:14
Gotlieb, Alan, Deputy Minister of Manpower and Immigration 1:5	Duchini, Father Joseph, Notre-Dame de Pompéi Parish, Montreal 1:15
Gotlieb, Alan, Deputy Minister of Manpower and Immigration 1:6	Gaudreau, Father Clément, Notre-Dame du Mont-Carmel Parish, Montreal 1:16
Henripin, Jacques (Prof.), University of Montreal 1:8	Black Community Central Administration of Montreal 1:16
Head, Wilson (Prof.), York University 1:9	Bedoukian, Kerop, of the Armenian Congress 1:16
Zemans, Frederic (Prof.), Osgoode Hall 1:10	Ramaiah, V.S. 1:16
Ruby, Clayton Price, Stephen, Director, Parkdale Legal Aid Services 1:10	Guccardo, Frank, Lavoie-Roux, Thérèse (Mme.), of the Montreal Catholic School Commission 1:17
Ferguson, Edith (Miss), Ontario Department of Community and Social Services 1:11	Protestant School Board of Greater Montreal 1:17
Hawkins, Freda (Prof.), University of Toronto 1:12	Guindon, Hubert (Prof.), Department of Sociology, Concordia University 1:17
Papachristou, Basile Sheehan, Terry, Acting Director General, Facilitation, Enforcement, and Control Branch, Department of Manpower and Immigration 1:13	Ambrus, Jozsef Duggal, J. L. Bureau of the Haitian Christian Community in Montreal 1:17
Lortie, Gérard, Director, Service d'aide aux voyageurs et immigrants (Center for Social Services), Montreal 1:14	Hargreaves, Monette, Boyer, Leduc and Richer (lawyers), Montreal Services aux immigrants catholiques (Services for Catholic Immigrants), Montreal 1:17
Robichaud, Jean-Bernard, Bureau Chief, Service d'aide aux voyageurs et immigrants (Centre for Social Services) Montreal 1:14	Mitescu, Daniela (Mrs.) Centre d'information et de 1:17
Brown, Kay (Miss), Consultant of Social Services for Immi-	

	Session:Issue		Session:Issue
recherches pour immigrants (Immigrant Information and Research Centre), Montreal		The Ukrainian Canadian Committee of Montreal	1:18
Brunel, John	1:17	Théberge, Marie (Mme.)	1:18
Thomas, T.V. (Mrs.)	1:17	Beaudoin, Gilles, Mayor of Trois-Rivières	1:19
Federation of the United Hellenic Societies of Montreal	1:17	Gendreau, Father Georges, representing the Archbishop of Trois-Rivières	1:19
Canadian Orient Christian Association, Montreal	1:17	Joyal, André	1:19
Association Homophile de Montréal (Homophile Association of Montreal)	1:17	Landry, Jean-Claude	1:19
Centre Homophile Urbain de Montreal (Metropolitan Montreal Homophile Centre)	1:17	Bastien, Gérald	1:19
Centre Humanitaire d'Aide et de Liberation (Centre for Humanitarian Services and Liberation), Montreal	1:17	Institut politique de Trois-Rivières	1:19
Committee Against Racism, Montreal	1:17	Le Comité d'accueil aux Néo-Canadiens (The New Canadians Welcoming Committee), Trois-Rivières	1:19
Bergeron, Henri-Paul	1:17	Arc en Ciel Association, Sherbrooke	1:20
Vaccaro, Rosina (Mrs.)	1:17	Centre Multiculturel (The Multicultural Centre), Sherbrooke	1:20
Maison d'accueil de Montréal pour les Immigrants (Montreal Immigrant Welcoming House)	1:17	Service d'aide aux Néo-Canadiens (Neo-Canadian Assistance Service), Sherbrooke	1:20
The Montreal Community Church	1:17	Association des Italiens de Sherbrooke (The Sherbrooke Italian Association)	1:20
Lachance, Guy (Mrs.)	1:17	Do, Magali (Mme.)	1:20
Lachance, Guy	1:17	Foires et Carnavals ambulants (Mobile Fairs and Carnivals), Sherbrooke	1:20
Bertrand, Guy	1:17	Alacoste, Roger	1:20
Joyce, Alan	1:17	Service aux étudiants d'outre-mer (Overseas Students Services), Sherbrooke	1:20
The Order of Engineers of Quebec	1:18	Association canadienne d'éducation de langue française (Canadian French Language Education Association), Quebec	1:21
Guilfoyle, Norman	1:18	Haberman, Michael	1:21
The Grand Committee of Hungarian Churches and Societies of Montreal	1:18	Makdissi, Marie-Louise (Miss)	1:21
The Montreal Chinese Community Service Centre	1:18	Centre d'animation pour le service outre-mer (Animation	
Goldberg, Marvin E. (Prof.), Faculty of Management, McGill University	1:18		
The Christian Community of Our Lady of Guadalupe, Montreal	1:18		

	Session:Issue		Session:Issue
Centre for Overseas Service), Quebec	1:21	The Filipino Ad Hoc Committee on the Green Paper	1:25
Bien-être des immigrants (Immigrant welfare), Quebec	1:21	B.C. Interfaith Citizenship Council	1:25
Tetu, Michael	1:21	B.C. Wildlife Federation	1:25
Filteau, Jacques	1:21	Surrey-White Rock Citizen's Committee on Immigration	1:25
Clément, Daniel	1:21	Kehoe, Jack (Prof.)	1:25
Dorval, Jean-Guy	1:21	Karim, Bahabur	1:25
Yaremcok, Michael	1:21	Surrey Business and Professional Women's Association	1:25
Brulotte, Raymond	1:22	Baumgartel, B. W.	1:25
Conseil de la Vie Française en Amérique (French Life in America Board), Quebec	1:22	Sara, H. S.	1:25
Lavallée, Paul-Henri	1:22	Fairey, Peter	1:25
Beauce Carnaval Inc.	1:22	Gregory, George	1:25
Centre d'intégration pour les immigrants (Immigrant Integration Centre), Quebec	1:22	The British Columbia Human Rights Council	1:25
Saunders, George, Director General, Research Projects Group, Manpower Services, Department of Manpower and Immigration	1:23	The British Columbia Human Rights Council	1:25
Montgomery, Donald, Secretary Treasurer, Canadian Labour Congress	1:23	Phillips, Art, The Mayor of Vancouver	1:26
The Sudbury City Council	1:24	The British Columbia Human Rights Council	1:26
Mine, Mill, and Smelter Workers Union, Sudbury	1:24	Kalbach, Warren (Prof.)	1:26
Sudbury Citizens Committee	1:24	Sentinel Secondary School, West Vancouver, Grade Eleven	1:26
West Indian Society of Sudbury	1:24	Debrouich-Schuster, Peter	1:26
India Canada Association, Sudbury	1:24	Black, Elizabeth (Mrs.)	1:26
Chakravarty, M. (Prof.)	1:24	Progressive Conservative Youth Federation	1:26
Smith, L. (Mrs.)	1:24	Anderson, Vivienne (Mrs.)	1:26
École Secondaire Macdonald-Cartier (Macdonald-Cartier Secondary School), Sudbury	1:24	Federation of B.C. Naturalists	1:26
Tschirky, J. A.	1:24	B.C. Human Rights Commission	1:26
Burke, Donna (Mrs.)	1:24	Family Planning Association of B.C.	1:26
Fletcher, Paula (Ms.), Sudbury Regional Multicultural Centre	1:24	East Indian Canadian Citizens' Welfare Association	1:26
Robertson, John	1:24	Gay People of Simon Fraser University	1:26
Ontario Project on Population and Immigration	1:24	Marticulate Canadians (Vancouver)	1:26
		Lamba, Yash	1:26
		Engineer, H. M.	1:26
		The Vancouver Opportunities Program	1:26

	Session:Issue		Session:Issue
Powis, Sandy (Miss)	1:26	Association	1:27
Bryce, Murray D.	1:26	Canadian Association of	
B.C. Provincial Council of		Industrial and Mechanical and	
Women	1:26	Allied Workers	1:27
Chinese Benevolent Association	1:26	Junker, W.	1:27
Mental Patients Association		Stott, Adrian	1:27
(Vancouver)	1:26	Baker, Perry	1:27
Deccan Cultural Society of		Banascher, Leo	1:27
B.C.	1:26	Crowson, David	1:27
Status of Women and Laws		Simon, P. C. (Dr.)	1:27
Committee of the University		Rampuri, G. S.	1:27
Women's Club of Vancouver	1:26	North Shore Unitarian Church	1:27
Canadian Scientific Pollution		Taylor, L. H.	1:27
and Environmental Control		Horne-Payne, John R.	1:27
Society	1:26	von Platen, Graf	1:27
Dhaliwal, Herb	1:26	Haisla Nation (American	
Costello, Paul	1:26	Indian Movement)	1:27
Baillargeon, C.	1:26	Chinese Free Masons	1:27
Chiang, Rudolph	1:26	Filipino Ad Hoc Committee on	
Martin, Edward	1:26	the Green Paper	1:27
Thompson, Niel S.	1:26	Struyk, Emile	1:27
Osborne, Tom	1:26	Myrtle, Pete	1:27
Vancouver School Board	1:27	Jamaica Caribbean Association	
Wong, S.T. (Prof.), Depart-		of British Columbia	1:27
ment of Geography, Simon		Gay Alliance Toward Equality	
Fraser University	1:27	(Vancouver)	1:27
The United Way of Greater		Nelzer, Irene	1:27
Vancouver	1:27	Petrie, John	1:27
Star, Spencer (Prof.)	1:27	Legal Aid Society of B.C.	
The Community Resources		(Kamloops)	1:28
Board, Vancouver West End	1:27	Moffat, Robert M.	1:28
Fraser, J. D.	1:27	Danks, Sandra (Miss)	1:28
Fédération des Franco-Colom-		McInulty, Jan (Miss)	1:28
biens	1:27	Raboczi, Colleen (Mrs.)	1:28
Phillips, L.	1:27	Scatchard, C. K., District	
B.C. Interchurch Committee		Administrator of Immigration,	
for World Development		Department of Manpower and	
Education	1:27	Immigration, (Kamloops, B.C.)	1:28
Immigration Policy Action		Canadian Scientific Pollution	
Committee	1:27	and Environmental Control	
Immigrant Women Advocate		Sovietz (SPEC—Kamloops)	1:28
Committee	1:27	Sikh Temple, Sikh Cultural	
Ethnic Press Association of		Sovietz	1:28
B.C.	1:27	Notre Dame University	1:28
Handsworth Secondary School	1:27		
British Columbia Construction			

	Session:Issue		Session:Issue
Nelson Overseas Students Assistance Committee	1:28	Stocker, Joyce (Mrs.)	1:31
Kamloops Community Y.W.C.A.	1:28	Canadian Association of Statutory Human Rights Agencies	1:31
Hospital Reform Group of Prince George	1:29	Committee Against the Green Paper	1:31
McLean, Warren	1:29	Association of Indo-Canadians, Inc.	1:31
Grimson, G. (Mrs.)	1:29	The Anglican Church of Canada: National Task Force on the Green Paper	1:32
Gabriel, C. (Mrs.)	1:29	Canadian Polish Congress	1:32
Prince George Peace Development Committee (B.C.)		Ontario Project on Population and Immigration	1:32
Interfaith Citizenship Council)	1:29	Philippine Progressive Study Group	1:32
Rayner, F. J. (Rev.)	1:29	Gay Alliance for Equality, TORONTO	1:32
Chartrand, Gladys (Miss)	1:29	Pan Hellenic Association	1:32
Alexander, David (Dr.)	1:30	Latvian National Federation of Canada	1:33
Royal Canadian Legion, Newfoundland and Labrador Command	1:30	Interchurch Committee on Chile, Canadian Council of Churches	1:33
St. John's and District Ministerial Association	1:30	Hawkins, Freda (Prof.), University of Toronto	1:33
Association of Registered Nurses of Newfoundland	1:30	Jewish Immigrant Aid Services of Canada	1:33
Interchurch Project on Population	1:30	Canadian Jewish Congress	1:33
Newfoundland Status of Women Council	1:30	Baltic Federation of Canada	1:33
Newfoundland-Labrador Human Rights Association	1:30	Hungarian Canadian Federation	1:33
Helwig, P.	1:30	Toronto Committee to Oppose The Green Paper	1:33
International Grenfell Association	1:30	Social Planning Council of Metropolitan Toronto	1:33
Community Homophile Association (St. John's)	1:30	Toronto Working Group of Sovietz of Friends	1:33
Friends of India Association	1:30	Canadian Association for the Mentally Retarded	1:33
Government of Newfoundland	1:30	Y.M.C.A. of Metropolitan Toronto	1:33
Pratt, Pearl (Mrs.)	1:30	National Survival Institute	1:33
Interchurch Project on Population (New Brunswick)	1:31	C.A.I.T. (Italian Trade Unionists)	1:33
Gay Friends	1:31	Interchurch Project on	
Jamieson, Patrick	1:31		
Canadian Federation of University Women (Fredericton Branch)	1:31		
Fortas, André (Dr.)	1:31		
Conservation Council of New Brunswick	1:31		

Session:Issue	Session:Issue		
Population, Ontario	1:33	The Peoples Assembly on	
Trinity United Church,		Canadian Foreign Policy	1:34
Toronto	1:33	Students' Legal Aid Society of	
Association of East Africain		the University of Toronto	1:34
Asians	1:33	The Centre for Spanish	
Federation of Engineering and		Speaking People	1:34
Scientific Associations	1:33	The Windsor Chamber of	
Zero Population Growth	1:33	Commerce	1:35
Metro Toronto Committee of		The Local Council of Women	
the Communist Party of		of Windsor	1:35
Canada—Marxist-Leninist	1:33	Brown-John, C. Lloyd (Dr.)	
Scarborough West Advisory		University of Windsor	1:35
Group	1:33	Ainsley, Clive (Prof.)	
Cross-Cultural Communication		University of Windsor	1:35
Group	1:33	The Kent-Essex Liberal Study	
McCallum, Margaret (Miss)	1:33	Group of the Green Paper	1:35
Dixon, R. G.	1:33	Windsor Gay Unity Group	1:35
Metro Agencies Action		Alexander, Philip H.	1:35
Committee	1:34	Multicultural Council of	
Barr, Douglas	1:34	Windsor and Essex County	1:35
Dufresne, Debbie (Mrs.)	1:34	Thompson, W.	1:35
Bartol, Zlata (Miss)	1:34	Program Committee, Iona	
The Ontario Advisory on		College, University of Windsor	1:35
Multiculturalism	1:34	Essex-Windsor Liberal	
United Church of Canada	1:34	Association	1:35
Best, Alf, Q.C.	1:34	Spellman, J. W. (Prof.),	
Loweth, Elizabeth (Mrs.)	1:34	University of Windsor	1:35
Canadian Civil Liberties		Njoku, Emeka	1:35
Association	1:34	Windsor West Indian	
Metro Toronto Y.W.C.A.	1:34	Association	1:35
Western Guard Party	1:34	Creighton-Kelly, Chris	1:35
Halian Business and Profes-		Drobnik, Louis	1:35
sional Men's Association	1:34	Canadian Human Rights Party	1:35
Progressive Conservative Metro		Victor Copps, Mayor of	
Group, Toronto	1:34	Hamilton	1:36
Indian Immigrant Aid Services	1:34	Society for Hamilton Area	
Campbell, Donald	1:34	International Response	1:36
St. Matthews United Church	1:34	Order of Sons of Italy of	
Japanese Canadian Citizens		Ontario	1:36
Association	1:34	Mwalwanda, Cornelius T.	1:36
Gilbart, John	1:34	Badenduck, Tore	1:36
Kudelka, John	1:34	World Federalists of Canada	1:36
India Club and Asia Publica-		Porter, Frances	1:36
tions	1:34	Dundas Voice of Women	1:36
The Law Union of Ontario	1:34	The McMaster Campus	
Sellery, L. M. (Mrs.)	1:34	Ministers' Council	1:36

Session:Issue	Session:Issue		
India-Canada Society of Hamilton and Region	1:38	Church of Canada	1:38
The Graduate Students' Union, McMaster University	1:36	Rose, Robert	1:38
Gerstenberger, Rolf	1:36	Housing and Urban Development Association of Canada	1:39
Immigrant Advisory Committee of London	1:37	Immigration Council of Manitoba	1:39
London Council of Women	1:37	Charles, K. J. (Prof.), Lakehead University	1:39
Green Paper Study Group-Kitchener Waterloo	1:37	International Union of Students	1:39
London Association for International Development	1:37	Ad Hoc Committee to Oppose the Green Paper	1:39
The Chinese Cultural Centre of Kitchener	1:37	Brandon Canada—India Association	1:39
Henderson, Gordon	1:37	Crockett, Frank	1:39
McKerdy Association of Chaplains in Waterloo	1:37	The Canada Press Club	1:39
Kitchener Chamber of Commerce	1:37	Hykawy, M. H.	1:39
Wahlston, Doug (Dr.)	1:37	Labossière, Gerald (Rev.)	
Presbyterian Church of Canada	1:37	Collège universitaire de Saint-Boniface	1:39
Boyce, George	1:37	Société Franco-Manitobaine	1:39
Global Community Centre of Kitchener	1:37	Manitoba Fashion Institute	1:39
Connor, Peter	1:37	Ukrainian Canadian Committee	
Swytink, Margaret	1:37	Manitoba Association of School Trustees	1:39
London Council of Women	1:37	Manitoba Japanese Canadian Citizens Association	1:39
Presbyterian Church of Canada	1:37	India Association of Winnipeg	1:39
Boyce, George	1:37	The Federation of Provincial Medical Licensing Authorities of Canada	
Connon, Peter	1:37	Manitoba Chinese Canadian	
Henderson, Gordon	1:37	Ad Hoc Committee on the Green Paper	1:39
London Association of International Development	1:37	Conway, Myrtle (Dr.)	1:39
Hamilton and District Council of Women	1:38	Gays for Equality	1:39
McLean, David	1:38	The City of Winnipeg	1:40
Ukrainian Canadian Committee, Ontario Provincial Council	1:38	Buening, James (Rev.)	1:40
World Congress of Free Ukrainians	1:38	Afro-Caribbean Association of Manitoba, Inc.	
Women's Institute of Welland West	1:38	Revolutionary Marxist Group	1:40
Brampton and District University Women's Club	1:38	Winnipeg Labour Council	1:40
Prophetic Committee of Hamilton Conference, United	1:38	Mennonite Central Committee (Canada)	
		Sherman, Bud, M. P. L.	1:40

	Session:Issue		Session:Issue
Projet Canadien inter-église sur la population	1:40	Alberta	1:44
Interchurch Project on Population	1:40	Rogers, Mrs. Edith	1:44
Narvey, Kenneth	1:40	Killoran, Jim	1:44
United Nations Association, Winnipeg Branch	1:40	Wasuita, O. G.	1:44
Canadian Mental Health Association, Saskatchewan Division	1:41	Edmonton Cross Cultural Learner Centre and the Edmonton Interfaith Society	1:44
Indo-Canada Cultural Association, Regina	1:41	Task Force on Population	1:44
Pappas, Ernie	1:41	Calgary Interfaith Community Action Committee	1:44
India Association of Saskatchewan	1:41	University of Alberta's Chaplains' Association	1:44
Gupta, H. N. (Dr.)	1:41	Chinese Graduates' Association of University of Alberta	1:44
Interchurch Project on Population, Regina	1:42	Operation We Care	1:44
Regina Committee for World Development	1:42	Alberta Cultural Heritage Council	1:44
Saskatchewan Federation of Labour	1:42	Gardner, John	1:44
Gay Community Centre of Saskatoon	1:42	Pal, Harindar S.	1:44
India-Canada Cultural Association of Saskatoon	1:42	Konrad, Herman W.	1:44
Sachdev, Mohinder s. (Prof.)	1:42	Ukrainian Professional and Business Men's Club and the Provincial Council of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee	1:44
Saskatoon Council of Churches	1:42	Ricafort, F. E.	1:44
Arusha Cross-Cultural Centre, Calgary	1:43	Peacock, Fletcher	1:44
Bentley, C. F. (Dr.), University of Alberta	1:43	Mangold, Ruby	1:44
Fort Saskatchewan High School, Edmonton	1:43	Yates, Arthur	1:44
Marshall, F. C. (Dr.)	1:43	Hall-Beyer, Bart	1:44
Blake, Rose (Mrs.)	1:43	Bennan, Joshua	1:44
The International Club of Calgary	1:43	Hameed, Syeda	1:44
Pickett, Jack	1:43	Williams, John H.	1:44
McCarthy, E. D.	1:43	Colin, Wynne, Deputy Mayor	
Alberta Branch of the Canadian League of Rights	1:44	City of Yellowknife	1:45
Hawrelak, W., Mayor of Edmonton	1:44	Hodgson, S. M., Commissioner of the Northwest Territories	1:45
Sax, F. Donald	1:44	Haines, Paul	1:45
Council of India Societies of		Dupuis, Robert	1:45
		Blanchard, Alex	1:45
		Padgham, Mrs. Terry	1:45
		MacQuarrie, Bob	1:45
		Ormiston, Jim	1:45
		Milligan, Susan	1:45
		Alexander, Colin	1:45
		Jordan, Tony	1:45

Session:Issue	Session:Issue		
Zakem, Frank, Mayor of Charlottetown	1:47	Canada, Marxist-Leninist	1:47
Government of Prince Edward Island	1:46	Mallach, Mike	1:47
Protestant Family Service Bureau	1:46	Hankey, Wayne (Rev.)	1:47
Ten Days for World Development	1:46	Nova Scotia Association for the Advancement of Coloured People	1:47
Prince Edward Island Ministerial Association	1:46	Black United Front of Nova Scotia	1:47
Social Action Commission of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Charlottetown	1:46	Indo-Canadian Association of Nova Scotia, Dartmouth	1:47
Canadian Catholic Organization for Development and Peace	1:46	Gay Alliance for Equality, Halifax	1:47
Prince Edward Island Civil Liberties Association	1:46	O'Brian, Kenneth (Dr.)	1:47
Prince Edward Island Multicultural Council	1:46	Filippino Association of Nova Scotia	1:47
Fine, J. C.	1:46	The Women's Centre, Halifax	1:47
Charlottetown Chamber of Commerce	1:46	Royal Canadian Legion	1:48
Indo-Canadian Group of Prince Edward Island	1:46	Lithwick, Harvey (Dr.)	1:48
Knights of Columbus (Charlottetown)	1:46	Toronto School Board	1:48
Council of Religious Sisters of the Diocese of Charlottetown	1:46	Pickering, Edward	1:48
Dregger, Fred	1:46	Mining Association of Canada	1:48
Atlantic Institute of Education	1:47	Canadian Bar Association	1:48
Andstein, Robert	1:47	Association canadienne-française de l'Ontario (French-Canadian Association of Ontario)	1:48
International Education Centre, St. Mary's University	1:47	National Union of Students	1:48
Lotz, Jim	1:47	Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons	1:48
Amnesty International, Halifax	1:47	Immigration Appeal Board	1:49
Bishop, E. R.	1:47	Department of Manpower and Immigration, the Minister and Senior Officials	1:50
Wiles, Michael	1:47	National Demographic Policy Secretariat	1:50
Brown, Roger	1:47	Canadian Labour Congress	1:51
City of Halifax, Social Planning Department	1:47	Manpower and Immigration Union of the Public Service Alliance of Canada	1:51
Atlantic Provinces Economic Council	1:47		
Bhalla, Surender	1:47		
Halifax-Dartmouth Committee of the Communist Party of			

Appendix D

List of other Submissions:

The following are individuals and groups whose submissions were not printed because they did not testify before the Committee:

Alase, S. (Mrs.)	Anderson, R.C., Scarborough, Ontario.
Accredited Mortgage Investment Corporation	Anderson, Richard and Anderson, Vivienne, Victoria, British Columbia.
Ad Hoc Collection of Left-Wing, Ethnic and Other Organizations	Andrew, Paul, Glovertown, Newfoundland.
Aerts, Peter, Toronto, Ontario.	Andrews, Mary E., Don Mills, Ontario.
Afro-Caribbean Association of Manitoba	Anthony, R.W., Toronto, Ontario.
Ahmand, Aziz, Toronto, Ontario.	Anglican Church in Canada Task Force
Albanese, Philip, Thunder Bay, Ontario.	Anne Martin Personnel Company, Ltd., Toronto, Ontario
Alberta Association for the Mentally Retarded	Aplin, L. Toronto, Ontario.
The Alberta Cultural Heritage Council	Apperley A.E., West Hill, Ontario.
Alberta Inter-Faith Society Task Force on Population	Appleton, John and Appleton Eileen, Agincourt, Ontario.
Aldan, Floreth M., Toronto, Ontario.	Aquin, Creighton, Montreal, Quebec.
Terence H. Aldridge, Oxfordshire, England.	Arusha Cross-Cultural Centre, Calgary, Alberta
Alex, Gary, Willowdale, Ontario.	Ashton, L. Bowmanville, Ontario.
Alexander, Anna, Toronto, Ontario.	Ashton, William, Aurora, Ontario.
Alexander, D.G., Winnipeg, Manitoba.	Asia-Canada Association of Thunder Bay
Alexander, P.H., Windsor, Ontario.	Association Canadienne-française de l'Ontario
Allan, Dianne, Toronto, Ontario.	Association des Démographes du Québec
Allan, W.A. (Mrs.), Toronto, Ontario.	Association of Consulting Engineers of Canada
Alley, J. Inveremere, British Columbia.	Association of East African Asians
Alliance Against Racism and Political Repression	Association of Registered Nurses of Newfoundland
Allison, Earl, Toronto, Ontario.	Asselstine, Asta, Winnipeg, Manitoba.
Alphone, M., Montreal, Quebec.	Atkinson, C., Toronto, Ontario.
Ames, Carol, Agincourt, Ontario.	Atlantic Institute of Education
Amison, E., Thornhill, Ontario.	Atlantic Jewish Council
Amos, Lorraine, White Rock, British Columbia.	Atlantic Provinces Economic Council
Anderson, C.G., Scarborough, Ontario.	Axford, B., Oakville, Ontario.
Anderson, G.M. (Mrs.) Toronto, Ontario.	Baccari, Tony, Edmonton, Alberta.
Anderson, Jeanne A. (Mrs.) Willowdale, Ontario.	Bacchus, B. (Mrs.)

Badger, G., (Mr. and Mrs.) Don Mills, Ontario.

Bagot, H.G. (Mr. and Mrs.) Edmonton, Alberta.

Baillargeon, Claude, Vancouver, British Columbia.

Ball, J.C. (Mrs.) Etobicoke, Ontario.

Baker, Perry, Vancouver, British Columbia

Baker, R.B., Toronto, Ontario.

Banaschek, Leo, Clearbrooke, British Columbia.

Bandick, Marguerite, Delta, British Columbia.

Bangladesh Association of Canada

Banton, J.M. (Mr. and Mrs.) Scarborough, Ontario.

Barker, J. (Mr. and Mrs.) Rexdale, Ontario.

Barkworth, R.C., (Mr.) West Vancouver, British Columbia.

Barnett, Jean, Toronto, Ontario.

Barnett, M.A., Agincourt, Ontario.

Barry, M.J., Mississauga, Ontario.

Barry, V., San Francisco, California.

Bass, C.N., Scarborough, Ontario.

Bassett, Pamela T. (Mrs.) Calgary, Alberta.

Bastien, H. (Mrs.), Burnaby, British Columbia.

Basu, S. (Dr.), West Hill, Ontario.

Bateman, L.M. (Mrs.) Toronto, Ontario.

Bateman, Paul, Timmins, Ontario.

Batello, Edward, D.

Baumgartel, B.W., New Westminster, British Columbia.

Beaton, J.L., Ashburn, Ontario.

Beaussart, Raphael C. and Beaussart Mary, Edmonton, Alberta.

Bebee, Angie (Mrs.), Scarborough, Ontario.

Beck, Rose (Mrs.) Burnaby, British Columbia.

Beck, William, R. (Mr. & Mrs.) North Burnaby, British Columbia.

Bedford, R.O., Toronto, Ontario.

Belair, Joseph, Toronto, Ontario.

Belletch, J.V. (Mr. and Mrs.) Willowdale, Ontario.

Bell, Hugh, J. Toronto, Ontario.

Bell, Ronald J., Toronto, Ontario.

Bellingham, A., Don Mills, Ontario.

Bels, T., Toronto, Ontario.

Ben Ami, Gertrud, Vancouver, British Columbia.

Bennell, Patrick, Toronto, Ontario.

Bennett, Robert G., Montreal, Quebec.

Bentley, C.F., Edmonton, Alberta.

Berry, E.N., Burlington, Ontario.

Berts, L., Willowdale, Ontario.

Best, D., Peterborough, Ontario.

Bhogal, R.S., Bramalea, Ontario.

Biggs, William (Mr. and Mrs.) Toronto, Ontario.

Bindra, Kuldip S., Toronto, Ontario.

Birch, Margaret (Hon.) Provincial Secretary for Social Development, Province of Ontario.

Birie, Marsha (Mrs.) Toronto, Ontario.

Birley, F.W., Fort St. John, British Columbia.

Bishop, Sandra, Wolfville, Nova Scotia.

Biyani, M.P., St. Laurent, Quebec.

Black, A.J. (Mrs.) Vancouver, British Columbia.

Black, Beryl, Toronto, Ontario.

Black, Dorothy L. Nanoose Bay, British Columbia.

Black, Gary and Black R., Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario.

The Black Community Central Administration of Quebec

Blair, H., Toronto, Ontario.

Blake, Olga H. (Miss) Toronto, Ontario.

Blowal (Mrs), Willowdale, Ontario.

Blowes, Marilyn, Toronto, Ontario.

Boberg, E., Gupta, V., and Sperber, G., Edmonton, Alberta.

Bockna, Joe and Bockna Gert, Toronto, Ontario.

Bodenbruck, Tore, Hamilton, Ontario.
Bodolai, Les (Mr.), Toronto, Ontario.
Bodolay, William, Whitby, Ontario.
Boduch, T.S., Scarborough, Ontario.
Bogford, William, Toronto, Ontario.
Bowmanville High School Students, Gary Milovick and others, Bowmanville, Ontario.
Bone, Robert, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.
Bongard, J.F., Toronto, Ontario.
Bonwick, Francis (Mrs.), Don Mills, Ontario.
Borgford, William, Toronto, Ontario.
Borthwick, H.T.M., Mississauga, Ontario.
Botoren (Mr. and Mrs.) White Rock, British Columbia.
Bouchard, Richard, J. Toronto, Ontario.
Bowen, J.A.C., Toronto, Ontario.
Boyes, J.A., Toronto, Ontario.
Boyle, Joe and others, Scarborough, Ontario.
Boythchuk, William, Alderman of Ward 1, Toronto, Ontario.
Brampton and District University Women's Club
The Brampton Board of Trade
Branson, Norman (Mr.), Scarborough, Ontario.
Bray, J., Barrier, Ontario.
Brayman, H.E. (Mr. & Mrs.) Willowdale, Ontario.
Brent, Zen, V.J., Coquitlam, British Columbia.
Brick, J., S Toronto, Ontario.
Briske, Helen (Mrs.,) Winnipeg, Manitoba.
British Columbia Civil Liberties Association
British Columbia Human Rights Council
British Columbia Inter-Faith Citizenship Council
British Columbia Provincial Council of Women
British Columbia Wildlife Federation
Britton, Sid H., Aurora, Ontario
Brock, A. O., West Vancouver, British Columbia
Bronell, June (Mrs.), North Burnaby, British Columbia
Brooks, Frank, Ottawa, Ontario
Brooks, Robert, Collingwood, Ontario
Broswick, P. (Ms.), Quesnel, British Columbia
Brown, Mary, Bramalea, Ontario
Brown, Mae Belle, Toronto, Ontario
Brown, John, Lloyd C. (Dr), Windsor, Ontario
Brunnell, Margaret, M. (Mrs), Mattice, Ontario
Bryan, L.
Bryinak, Steven R., M.D., Kingston, Ontario
Buchanan, John, Fisher, Roy and Harold, Wright, Toronto, Ontario
Buffy, Marie, Toronto, Ontario
Bulmer, Craig S., Don Mills, Ontario
Bundy, N. (Mr. and Mrs.), Agincourt, Ontario
Bunker, Lloyd, Toronto, Ontario
Burke, Frank J., Etobicoke, Ontario
Butler, D. L., Vancouver, British Columbia
Butler, F. J., Toronto, Ontario
Butler, Margaret, Ottawa, Ontario
Butler, Peter W., Willowdale, Ontario
Buttrick, John (Dr.), Toronto, Ontario
Cadotte, Paul, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island
Caffell, Hazell, Toronto, Ontario
Cairncross, J. (Mrs.), Toronto, Ontario
Calvert, James W., Brampton, Ontario
Campbell, Bruce, Kamloops, British Columbia
Campbell, Deena, Toronto, Ontario
Campbell, W. D., Toronto, Ontario
Campbell, William, Willowdale, Ontario
Campus Alternative
Canada Ethnic Press Federation

Canada India Friendship Association of Brandon	Canadian Population Society
Canada-Pakistan Association of Ottawa-Hull	Canadian Pulp and Paper Association
Canada Press Club of Manitoba	Canadian Society for Asian Studies
Canada Sri Lanka Association	Canadian Ukrainian Immigration Aid Society
Cann, John R., Islington, Ontario	Canadian University Students Overseas
Cannon, R. (Mr. and Mrs.), Vancouver, British Columbia	Canadian University Students Overseas: Returned Volunteers Group
Can-Orient Christian Association, Montreal, Chapter	Carlaw, A. C., Victoria, British Columbia
Can-Orient Christian Association National Committee	Carrigan, Edward, Toronto, Ontario
Canadian Association for the Mentally Retarded	Carroll (Mr. and Mrs.), Scarborough, Ontario
Canadian Association of Industrial Mechanical and Allied Workers	Carter, A. J., Willowdale, Ontario
Canadian Association of Social Workers	Carter, Dorothy, Toronto, Ontario
The Canadian Bar Association	Carty, P. (Mrs.), Toronto, Ontario
Canadian Bureau for International Education	Cass, Muriel (Mrs.), Ayer's Cliff, Quebec
Canadian Catholic Conference	Cassidy, H. B., Burlington, Ontario
Canadian Citizenship Council of Prince Rupert	Casteil, John B. (Mr. and Mrs.), Prince George, British Columbia
Canadian Civil Liberties Association	Catholic Family Service
Canadian Construction Association	Catholics for Social Change
Canadian East African Cultural Association	Caverley, Marie Denise and Marie Therese, Vancouver, British Columbia
Canadian Federation of Agriculture	Central Okanagan Naturalist Club
Canadian India Times, Ad Hoc Committee	Centre d'Information et des Recherches pour Immigrants
Canadian-Italian Business and Professional Men's Association of Toronto	Centre for Spanish Speaking Peoples
Canadian Jewish Congress	Centre de Information Para Espanoles
Canadian Labour Congress	Chadwick, V. (Mr. and Mrs.), Toronto, Ontario
Canadian Lebanon Society Halifax	Chambers, Jean, Willowdale, Ontario
Canadian Medical Association	Chambers, Joseph
Canadian Mental Health Association	Chan, Christine
Canadian Mental Health Association, Saskatchewan Branch	Chan, Diane (Ms.), Waterloo, Ontario
Canadian Nurses Association	Chapman, A., Vancouver, British Columbia
Canadian Polish Congress	Chapman, A. E., Toronto, Ontario
	Chapman, C. J., Calgary, Alberta
	Chapman, D. M. (Dr.), Halifax, Nova Scotia

Chapman, Ruth M., (Mrs.), Toronto, Ontario
Charnley, Bruce, H., Ottawa, Ontario
Cheng, K. C., West Hill, Ontario
Cheyne, V. (Mrs.), Willowdale, Ontario
Chiang, Rudolph, Vancouver, British Columbia
Chinese Benevolent Association
Chinese Cultural Centre The Chinese Freemasons of Canada
Chinese Graduates Association of Alberta
The Chinese Society of Nova Scotia
Chinese Students Association, University of Toronto
Chisholm, L., Rexdale, Ontario
Chisholm, W. S., Mississauga, Ontario
Chittenden, Curley, W., West Vancouver, British Columbia
Chizek, Elizabeth, M., Delisle, Saskatchewan
Choptiany, (Mr. and Mrs.), Toronto, Ontario
Christian Science Society
Church, John (Mr. and Mrs.), Toronto, Ontario
Church, Mabel, (Mrs.), Toronto, Ontario
Churchill, Eric B., Toronto, Ontario
Cirka, Dorothy (Ms), Toronto, Ontario
The City of Edmonton
City of Toronto Ad Hoc Committee on Immigration
The City of Winnipeg
The City of Yellowknife
Clamchoy, L. L., Scarborough, Ontario
Clampitt, V. (Mrs.), Kamloops, British Columbia
Clarke, W. F., Vancouver, British Columbia
Clay, Mary J. (Mrs.), Vancouver, British Columbia
Cleven, E. G., Richmond, British Columbia
Clifton, N. Roy, Richmond Hill, Ontario
Coalition for a Democratic Chile
Cody, P. E. (Miss), Toronto, Ontario
Collins, J. S., West Vancouver, British Columbia
Collins, M., Windsor, Ontario
Comery, W. F., West Hill, Ontario
Committee to Oppose Mass Immigration
Communist Party of Canada
Community Committee on Immigrants, Toronto, Ontario
Community Planning Association, Regina, Saskatchewan
Concerned Citizens of Vancouver
Concerned Residents Action Committee, Toronto, Ontario
Connely, W. J., Fredericton, New Brunswick
Connon, Peter, Exeter, Ontario
Conroy, N. N., Toronto, Ontario
Le Conseil de la Vie Française en Amérique
Conservation Council of Ontario
Cook, F. J., Vancouver, British Columbia
Copps, Victor, Mayor of Hamilton
Corbett, S. G., West Hill, Ontario
Corby, William, West Hill, Ontario
Cosallo, Paul, Vancouver, British Columbia
Cosford, James, Richmond, British Columbia
Cotter, J. H., Barrie, Ontario
Council of India Societies of Alberta
Council of Religious Sisters of the Diocese of Charlottetown
Countdown
Cowley, Pamela, Willowdale, Ontario
Cranston, Ken, Edmonton, Alberta
Crawford, Cheryl, Sydney, Nova Scotia
Creighton, Norman, Hantsport, Nova Scotia
Crew, I. P., Victoria, British Columbia
Crockette, Frank W., Winnipeg, Manitoba
Cross, G. W., Calgary, Alberta

Crowe, M. Vancouver, British Columbia.

Cuihill, Harvey and Cuihill, Octavia, Willowdale, Ontario.

Cummings, B.A., (Mrs.), Toronto, Ontario.

Cunningham, M. Don Mills, Ontario.

Currie, Frances, Hamilton, Ontario.

Cushing, Terry, Rexdale, Ontario.

Cushing, Tony, Rexdale, Ontario.

Cuttiford, Elaine, Toronto, Ontario.

Dagleish, B. (Miss), Weston, Ontario.

Dairs, C., Toronto, Ontario.

Dartmouth YM-YWCA

Daniel, David I (Dr.), St. Laurent, Quebec.

Darlaston, Arthur C., Scarborough, Ontario.

Dart, Jeanne, Meoto, Saskatchewan.

Danson, P., Willowdale, Ontario.

Davidson, Shelli, (Mrs.), Mississauga, Ontario.

Davies, A., Toronto, Ontario.

Davies, C., Mississauga, Ontario.

Davis, Larry, West Hill, Ontario.

Dawson, Patricia, (Ms.), Toronto, Ontario.

Dawson, Ronald, Burlington, Ontario.

Day, C.R., (Dr.), Burnaby, British Columbia.

Day, M. Edmonton, Alberta.

The Deccan Cultural Society of British Columbia.

Degan, Lorie, Downsview, Ontario.

De Grasse, R., (Mrs.), Milner, British Columbia.

Delisle Womens Institute.

Demisch, Ronald R., (Dr.), Toronto, Ontario.

De Moss, Harvey, Vanderhoof, British Columbia.

Denny, G.T., Willowdale, Ontario.

Deosarian, Ramesh, Toronto, Ontario.

Derraught, V.J.R., Hamilton, Ontario.

De Rusha, F., (Mrs.), Lindsay, Ontario.

Dewar, Marilyn, Toronto, Ontario.

Dickie, G. Scarborough, Ontario.

Dickman, W.J., Ottawa, Ontario.

Dillon, James, Richmond, British Columbia.

Dirocco, Joseph, Toronto, Ontario.

Dixon, R.G., Toronto, Ontario.

Doonir (Mr. and Mrs.), North Vancouver, British Columbia.

Dolman, Ursula (Mrs.), Vancouver, British Columbia.

Domazet, Boris, Hull, Quebec

Donaghan, J., Toronto, Ontario.

Donald, William, Toronto, Ontario.

Donaldson, Betty, (Ms.), Vancouver, British Columbia.

Donner, Joan, Mississauga, Ontario.

Doppler, H., West Toronto, Ontario.

Doubt, Ron, Nelson, British Columbia.

Douglas, Alex, Hamilton, Ontario.

Douglas, Brunton, and Douglas Kathleen, Maple Ridge, British Columbia.

Downes, George L, Toronto, Ontario.

Dracs, Thomas (Mr.), Toronto, Ontario.

Drayer, G.W., Jarvis, Ontario.

Dritchler, Hazel (Mrs.), Scarborough Ontario.

Drouin, J.L. Roger, Willowdale, Ontario.

D'Souza, Hillaire L, Mississauga, Ontario.

Dubois, S.R., St. Catherines, Ontario.

Dudley, B., Dudley, J.M., Dudley, Hugh C., Duncan, British Columbia.

Duffin, Martin, Kilwarthy, Ontario.

Dumont, André, Montreal, Quebec.

Duncan, Laura (Mrs.), Toronto, Ontario.

Dundas Voice of Women.

Dymond, M., Toronto, Ontario.

Dutta, Paritosh Chandra, Scarborough, Ontario.

Dysin, A., Toronto, Ontario

Dzubin, Alex, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.

Eadzala, A. Edward, Oakville, Ontario.

Earle, Brian, Millidgeville, New Brunswick.

Early, John, Toronto, Ontario.

Earnshaw, R.E., North Vancouver, British Columbia.

East Indian Canadian Citizens Welfare Association.

Eaton, J.K., West Hill, Ontario.

The Ecumenical Institute of Canada.

Edmonton and District Labour Council.

Edward, H.K., Orillia, Ontario.

Edwards, Grant, Thomas, Nanaimo, British Columbia.

Etchesyn, William, Toronto, Ontario.

Eldred, M.J., Toronto, Ontario.

Ellenburgh, L.M. and six others, Regina, Saskatchewan.

Elliott, Hubert, Dunsford, Ontario.

Ellis, Florence E., (Mrs.), North Vancouver, British Columbia.

Elvin, Paulina, Sooke, British Columbia.

Elvin, Robert A., Sooke, British Columbia.

Emberley, Kenneth C., Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Entwhistle, Donald Douglas, Kingston, Ontario.

Epilepsy Association of Calgary.

Erickson, R.L. and Erickson Susan, Delta, British Columbia.

Espedal, A.P. and Espedal Fay, Vancouver, British Columbia.

Estonian Federation in Canada.

Étudiants, du cours Histoire du Canada, École Secondaire MacDonald Cartier, Sudbury, Ontario.

Euren, Yilmaz Arge, Toronto, Ontario.

Everson, Mary E., Rexdale, Ontario.

Ewles, V. (Mrs.), Weston, Ontario.

Faculty of Management, McGill University.

Fainham, Brenda, (Mrs.), Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Falemer, H.M. Toronto, Ontario.

Fallminster, Allan, Scarborough, Ontario.

Family Planning Association of Vancouver.

Farkas, W.C., Gold River, British Columbia.

Faron, H.J., Hamilton, Ontario.

Farquharson, K.G., Vancouver, British Columbia.

Farrell, C., Toronto, Ontario.

Faux, David, Pointe Claire, Quebec.

Federation of Automobile Dealers Association.

Federation of British Columbia Naturalists.

Federation of Engineering and Scientific Associations.

Federation of Franco-Colombians.

Federation of Provincial Medical Licensing Authorities of Canada.

Fellows, G., Rexdale, Ontario.

Felton, Gordon (Mrs.), Toronto, Ontario.

Fergan, Jean, Montreal, Quebec.

Fiedler, J. (Mr. and Mrs.), Toronto, Ontario.

Finnsson, G.A. (Mrs.), Richmond, British Columbia.

Fischer, Ernest A., Vancouver, British Columbia.

Fischler, R., Ottawa, Ontario.

Fitzpatrick, Anne L., Willowdale, Ontario.

Fizzell, W.J. (Mr. and Mrs.), Scarborough, Ontario.

Flatt, T.N. (Mrs.), Monte Lake, British Columbia.

Fleming, E. (Mrs.), Willowdale, Ontario.

Fletcher, Ernest, Thornhill, Ontario.

Flewitt, David, Toronto, Ontario.

Flint, Arthur, Scarborough, Ontario.

Flis, Edward T., Weston, Ontario.

Foot, M.W. (Mrs.), Pointe Claire, Quebec.

Ford, Ralph, Maple Ridge, British Columbia.

Forfear, Murray, Toronto, Ontario.

Fox, Donald, Oshawa, Ontario.

Foy, Reid, Burnaby, British Columbia.

Fraser, Cameron M., Brandon, Manitoba.

Freeman, P.M., Agincourt, Ontario.

Friedman, Susanne (Mrs.), Willowdale, Ontario.

French, F. (Mrs.), Coquitlam, British Columbia.

Furniture West Incorporated.

Gagnon, Brian, L., Vernon, British Columbia.

Gailitis, A., Scarborough, Ontario.

Gansner, Netta (Mrs.), Nelson, British Columbia.

Garcia, G. (Mr. and Mrs.), Mississauga, Ontario.

Garner, Doris A., Toronto, Ontario.

Garratt, Frank, (Mr. and Mrs.), Oakridge, Ontario.

Gaston, Ellen, Willowdale, Ontario.

Gaw, T. Adam, Guelph, Ontario.

Gay Alliance Toward Equality (Edmonton).

Gay Alliance for Equality (Halifax).

Gay Alliance Toward Equality (Toronto).

Gay Friends (Fredericton).

Gays for Equality (Winnipeg).

Gays of Ottawa.

Gee, Arthur M., Islington, Ontario.

Gee, H., Toronto, Ontario.

Geerts, Will F., Brantford, Ontario.

Gelinas, Cyril (Mr. and Mrs.), Scarborough, Ontario.

George, Viola, Hamilton, Ontario.

Gibbins, John, Toronto, Ontario.

Gibson, H.L., Toronto, Ontario.

Gilfoyle, H.G., Toronto, Ontario.

Giles, Heather, Aurora, Ontario.

Gill, Albel S., Calgary, Alberta.

Gillies, Delbert, Vancouver, British Columbia.

Gingrich, Paul, Regina, Saskatchewan.

Glenrose Hospital.

Goldstein, David, Downsview, Ontario.

Gorski, Robert, Toronto, Ontario.

Gough, Stephen, West Hill, Ontario.

Gould, John, Robinsonville, New Brunswick.

Government of the North West Territories.

Government of Prince Edward Island.

Government of Quebec

Govett, G.T.S., Fredericton, New Brunswick.

Graham, J.I., Toronto, Ontario.

Graham, Margaret (Mrs.), North Hamilton, Ontario.

Gramlewick, M. C., (Mrs.), Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Grand Committee of Hungarian Churches and Societies of Montreal.

Grant, Doug, Belleville, Ontario.

Grant, Lilian E. (Mrs.), Bath, Ontario.

Grant, Nancy E. M.D., Kingston, Ontario.

Grant, W. H. (Mrs.)

Gray, Gwen (Mrs.), West Hill, Ontario.

Grayson, J. Paul (Dr.), Downsview, Ontario.

Greater Vancouver Regional District.

Greater Victoria Chamber of Commerce.

Green, J. T. (Mrs.), Scarborough, Ontario.

Green, Kathleen, Port Hope, Ontario.

Green, Marie and Green Allan, Milton, Ontario.

Gregorovich, J. B., Toronto, Ontario.

Greizis, M. (Mrs.), Brampton, Ontario.

Grier, Jane (Miss), Toronto, Ontario.

Griffin, H. M. Burlington, Ontario.

Grills, Diana (Mrs.), Toronto, Ontario.

Gross, E., (Mrs.), Willowdale, Ontario.

Gross, K. (Mrs.), Pierceland, Saskatchewan.
Grossman, Leonard, Toronto, Ontario.
Gucciardo, Frank, Montreal, Quebec.
Guerro, Solomon, M., Winnipeg, Manitoba.
Guest, Henry, Toronto, Ontario.
Gummer, G., Montreal, Quebec.
Gupta, H. N. (Dr.), Regina, Saskatchewan.
Gupta, S. K., St. Catherines, Ontario.
Gupta, Surinder, Winnipeg, Manitoba.
Guran, Mike, Toronto, Ontario.
Hack, Siegfried, Killaly, Saskatchewan.
Hadden, George (Mr. and Mrs.), Agincourt, Ontario.
Hadiree, P. (Mrs.), Toronto, Ontario.
Hale, J. E., Toronto, Ontario.
Halifax Frends Meeting, The Religious Society of Friends (Quakers).
Hall, Frank, C., Calgary, Alberta.
Hall, George, M. Toronto, Ontario.
Hall, Grace (Mrs.), Toronto, Ontario.
Hallan, Margaret J., Comox, British Columbia.
Halleran, Dean P., Halleran Kevin and Caskin John M., St. John's, Newfoundland.
Hambley, George (Rev.), Winnipeg, Manitoba.
Hambly, William B., Toronto, Ontario.
Hameed, Syeda (Dr.), Edmonton, Alberta.
Hamilton and District Council of Women.
Hammer, Margaret B., Montreal, Quebec.
Hammond, Gary, H. Sundridge, Ontario.
Hampstrom, E. (Mr. and Mrs.), Regina, Saskatchewan.
Hamshaw, Dennis, Halifax, Nova Scotia.
Handford, R. G., Victoria, British Columbia.
Handsworth Immigration Group.
Hankinson, William C., Prince Rupert, British Columbia.
Hardwater, Anne C., White Rock, British Columbia.
Hardy, Judith, Toronto, Ontario.
Hare, Albert, Toronto, Ontario.
Hargreaves, Monnette, Trudel, Leduc (avocats), Montreal, Quebec.
Harle, G. D., (Dr.), Edmonton, Alberta.
Harries, H., Edmonton, Alberta.
Harris, J. (Mr. and Mrs.), Scarborough, Ontario.
Harrod, Gary, Agincourt, Ontario.
Hart, John, Unionville, Ontario.
Harvey, John J., Toronto, Ontario.
Haslim, Alan, Cornwall, Ontario.
Hasse, William, Scarborough, Ontario.
Hatton, G., (Mrs.), Toronto, Ontario.
Hatton, E. G., White Rock, British Columbia.
Haw, Matthew R., Willowdale, Ontario.
Hawkitt, Gordon H., Islington, Ontario.
Hayes, Robert, A. (Rev.), Brandon, Manitoba.
Hazelton, J. A., Toronto, Ontario.
Heaps, A., Toronto, Ontario.
Heddley, M.
Heibein, Alex and Mrs. Heibein, William (Mrs.), Toronto, Ontario.
Hendrickson, C. M., Don Mills, Ontario.
Henning, S., Victoria, British Columbia.
Henry, Edward, Ottawa, Ontario.
Henry, L. R. (Mrs.), Toronto, Ontario.
Herington, R. E., Toronto, Ontario.
Heritage Canada.
Herold, Edward S., Guelph, Ontario.
Herring, H. (Rev) and Mary, Norwich, Ontario.
Herscovitz, Oscar, Toronto, Ontario.

Hersey, S., Fenelon Falls, Ontario.

Hetlinger, Martha E., Pierceland, Saskatchewan.

Hicks, G. Bramalea, Ontario.

Higginson, E., Toronto, Ontario.

Hill, B. (Mr. and Mrs.), Toronto, Ontario.

Hindu Society of Manitoba.

Hisgrove, Laurence, Ottawa, Ontario.

Hladin, J., Toronto, Ontario.

Hodgkinson, Ernest, Toronto, Ontario.

Hodgson, B. H., Toronto, Ontario.

Hoh, Kwan Wah, Montreal, Quebec.

Holland, J., Toronto, Ontario.

Hollister, J. (Mrs.) Weston, Ontario.

Holmes, A. F., Québec, Québec.

Holmes, Donald C. and family, Leduc, Alberta.

Holmes, W. S., Victoria, British Columbia.

Holmes, W. S., Victoria, British Columbia.

Honner, Norman, Burnaby, British Columbia.

Hornlehnert, Carl, Downsview, Ontario.

Hospital Reform Group of Prince George.

Hostler, Don (Mr. and Mrs.), Peterborough, Ontario.

Housing and Urban Development Association of Canada.

Hoxie, E., Toronto, Ontario.

Huckvale, Hazel (Mrs.), Williams Lake, British Columbia.

Hudson, John B., Toronto, Ontario.

Hughes, N. Burnaby, British Columbia.

Huisman, Ada, and ten others, Scarborough, Ontario.

Human Rights Council of Koreans in Ontario.

Humno, Martti and family, North Vancouver, British Columbia.

Hunt, Jarvis (Mrs.), Toronto, Ontario.

Hunter, H., Toronto, Ontario.

Hurricane Sports and Cultural Club.

Hurati Glas—Croatian Voice.

Hutt, L., Toronto, Ontario.

Hutt, M. H.

Hyde, Helen (Mrs.), Prince George, British Columbia.

Ialiani, Emilio, Calgary, Alberta.

Ibure, J. B., Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario.

Immigrant Women Advocate Committee.

Immigration Council of Manitoba.

Immigration Policy Action Committee.

Imperial Order of Daughters of the Empire; Lief Erikson Chapter, Yarmouth.

India Association of McMaster University.

India Association of Saskatchewan.

India Association of Winnipeg.

India-Canada Cultural Association.

The India-Canada Society of Calgary.

India-Canada Society of Hamilton and Region.

Indian Immigrant Aid Services.

Indocan Association (Montreal).

Indo-Canada Cultural Association (Regina).

Indo-Canadian Association of Nova Scotia.

Indo-Canadian Christian Congregation.

Indo-Canadian Sikh Association.

Industrial Cape Breton Board of Trade.

Ingelquest, O.

Inter-Church Committee on Chile.

Inter-Church Project on Population (Ontario).

International Centre, Queen's University.

International Educational Centre, St. Mary's University.

International Students' Organization, University of Manitoba.

Iona College, University of Windsor.
Irwin, B. S., Scarborough, Ontario.
Irwin, Terry, Toronto, Ontario.
Isbister, John, West Hill, Ontario.
Ismail, O., New Westminster, British Columbia.
Italian Business and Professional Men's Association of Toronto.
Italian Senior Citizens Club.
Ives, Bob, Vancouver, British Columbia.
Jackson, Norman (Mr. and Mrs.), Toronto, Ontario.
Jacobsen, David, Lefroy, Ontario.
Jacobsen, Mrs. M. Lefroy, Ontario.
Jackson, Mai, Toronto, Ontario.
Jalisevac, Stephen, Toronto, Ontario.
James, R. W., Islington, Ontario.
Japanese Canadian Citizens Association.
Jaques, Audrey (Mrs.), Weston, Ontario.
Javor, Stan, Weston, Ontario.
Jechel, K. W., Kingston, Ontario.
Jefferd, R. R., Toronto, Ontario.
Jennings, Robert, Toronto, Ontario.
Jerome, Harry, Richmond, British Columbia.
Johnson, Laura A. and six others, Scarborough, Ontario.
Johnston, L. Maude (Mrs.), Toronto, Ontario.
Johnston, R. J., Toronto, Ontario.
Johnstone, Audrey C., Burnaby, British Columbia.
Johnstone, J. C., Peterborough, Ontario.
Jolly, M., Toronto, Ontario.
Jones, E. (Mrs.), Scarborough, Ontario.
Jones, I., Vancouver, British Columbia.
Jones, Iris E. T., M.D., Outremont, Quebec.
Jones, K. (Mrs.), Scarborough, Ontario.
Jones, Linda (Mrs.), Toronto, Ontario.
Jones, Thomas, Toronto, Ontario.
Joy, E. (Mrs.), Toronto, Ontario.
Joyce, I. F., Regina, Saskatchewan.
Julian, Glenn, Toronto, Ontario.
Junker, Wolfgang, Vancouver, British Columbia.
Jurkans, A., London, Ontario.
Juyal, Shreesh, Regina, Saskatchewan.
Kamloops Secondary School Students, Max Cooper and four others.
Karax, Barbara, Windsor, Ontario.
Karjalis, Betty, Toronto, Ontario.
Kasdorf, Vi (Mrs.), Coquitlam, British Columbia.
Kasprzak, T. V., Toronto, Ontario.
Katia, Suresh-Christa, Midland, Ontario.
Kaysetz, Mary K., North Vancouver, British Columbia.
Kayworth, Donna and three others, Toronto, Ontario.
Keane, W. G. (Mrs.), Toronto, Ontario.
Kearey, Jane M., Ottawa, Ontario.
Kehoe, E. J., Rexdale, Ontario.
Kehoe, Marjorie (Mrs.), Vancouver, British Columbia.
Kelly, B. J., Rocanville, Saskatchewan.
Kelly, Donald S., Lindsay, Ontario.
Kent, W. I., Vancouver, British Columbia.
Kerry, Marjorie, Toronto, Ontario.
Khan, A. (Mr. and Mrs.), Toronto, Ontario.
Khan, Abdul Hamid, Toronto, Ontario.
Khan, M., Toronto, Ontario.
Khan, M. A., Surrey, British Columbia.
Kigglewhite, Doug, Vancouver, British Columbia.
Kinkaid, M. H. (Miss), Calgary, Alberta.
Kirby, R. C., Mississauga, Ontario.

Kirk, M. D., Guelph, Ontario.

Kirkorian, G., Montreal, Quebec.

Kisiel, Alex, Toronto, Ontario.

Kisk, H., Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario.

The Kitchen Chamber of Commerce.

Kitchin, J. E., Vancouver, British Columbia.

Klenman, Norman, Toronto, Ontario.

Klickermann, Wilfred F., Campbellville, Ontario.

Klossen, John, Willowdale, Ontario.

Knights of Columbus, Council 824, (Charlottetown).

Knox United Church, (Saskatoon).

Kodak, Rosemary, Delta, British Columbia.

Kokotailo, J. (Mr. and Mrs.), Vancouver, British Columbia.

Kondach, Patrick, Edmonton, Alberta.

Konrad, Herman W., Calgary, Alberta.

Kooistra, Remkes (Rev.), Waterloo, Ontario.

Korean-Canadian Association of Metropolitan Toronto.

Korosh, M.

Kozar, Judith (Mrs.), Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Kozyniak, Andy and Kozyniak, Marie, Prince George, British Columbia.

Krasowski, Wayne, Weston, Ontario.

Krawyuk, G. M. A., Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Kress, E. C., Toronto, Ontario.

Krumsz, Karl, Toronto, Ontario.

Kulvietis, I., Etobicoke, Ontario.

Kumin, J., Montreal, Quebec.

Kwasny, Mabel, (Miss).

Lachine Lakeshore Federal Liberal Association.

Ladies Petticoat Circle, (Yukon).

Lafrance, Émilie, Toronto, Ontario

Laing, Albert G., Toronto, Ontario.

Laing, B., Ottawa, Ontario.

Laite, Robert, Toronto, Ontario.

Lalonde, Matt, Etobicoke, Ontario.

Lambden, Florence C., Toronto, Ontario.

Lambton County Board of Education.

Landrigan, B.

Lanquin, Bruno, Bourget, Ontario.

Lansbury, Roger A., Burlington, Ontario.

Lanskail, J. B. and Lanskail D. M., Vancouver, British Columbia.

LaPlant, J. A., Willowdale, Ontario.

Lappier, J. (Mrs.), Toronto, Ontario.

The Law Union of Ontario.

Lawrence, Clark, Unionville, Ontario.

Laws, Frances I., Salmon Arm, British Columbia.

Layne, J., Islington, Ontario.

Lee, Gary C., Vancouver, British Columbia.

Lee, R., Toronto, Ontario.

Lees, Ronald E. M., M.D., Kingston, Ontario.

Lemieux, Fred, Mississauga, Ontario.

Leng, W. K., Toronto, Ontario.

Lennox, Eugene and Lennox Patricia, Fort MacLeod, Alberta.

LeRiche, William Harding, Toronto, Ontario.

Lermé, Ernest A., Toronto, Ontario.

Leslear, Eugene, Ottawa, Ontario.

Leslie, Stephen (Mr. and Mrs.), Calgary, Alberta.

Levigne, Robert M., Vancouver, British Columbia.

Lewin, Cheryl (Mrs.), Scarborough, Ontario.

Lewis, Georgie C. (Mrs.), Toronto, Ontario.

Lewis, T. A., Mississauga, Ontario.

Libbos, John P., Alexandria, Ontario.

Lincke, Wilf, Vancouver, British Columbia.

Lindquist, Ole, Princeton, British Columbia.

Lindsay, John, Toronto, Ontario.
Lipping, E., Willowdale, Ontario.
Lithuanian Canadian Community.
Little, Alick, M.D., Toronto, Ontario.
Lithwick, N. H. (Dr.), Ottawa, Ontario.
Lloyd, D. E. (Mrs.), Edmonton, Alberta.
Lloyd, F. T., Guelph, Ontario.
Local Council of Women of Windsor.
London Association for International Development.
London Council of Women.
Lonsdale, Fred, Lloydminster, Saskatchewan.
Lotz, Jim, Halifax, Nova Scotia.
Louvinc, D., Toronto, Ontario.
Love, Bruce, Etobicoke, Ontario.
Lurkington, Dennis.
Lusty, William, Toronto, Ontario.
Lynch, Mark and Lynch Marion, Vancouver, British Columbia.
Mabrin, Nadin, Toronto, Ontario.
MacAskill, David, Sydney, Nova Scotia.
MacCulloch, M. (Mrs.), Toronto, Ontario.
MacDonald, D., Downsview, Ontario.
MacDonald, Eileen A. and 35 others, Downsview, Ontario.
MacGillivray, J. M., Edmonton, Alberta.
MacGregor, Kirk, Downsview, Ontario.
Mackenzie, H. Lincoln, Cardigan, Prince Edward Island.
Mackie, B. Allan (Mrs.), Prince George, British Columbia.
MacKinnon, D. J. (Mr. and Mrs.), West Hill, Ontario.
MacKinnon, Joan, Dartmouth, Nova Scotia.
MacNeil, M., Selkirk, Ontario.
MacPherson, Ian J., Winnipeg, Manitoba.
Madwell, E., Toronto, Ontario.
Maguire, Lillian, Toronto, Ontario.
Maillet, B., Toronto, Ontario.
Malayali Association of Ottawa.
Manin, A., Montreal, Quebec.
Manitoba Chinese Canadian Ad Hoc Committee.
Manitoba Fashion Institute, Incorporated.
Manitoba Japanese Canadian Citizens Assoc.
Manning, Bernard P., Rexdale, Ontario.
Manning, W. K., Weston, Ontario.
Mansfield, Craig, Toronto, Ontario.
Manson-Hing, William, Vancouver, British Columbia.
Marconi, Mary, Toronto, Ontario.
Marler, C. H., Markham, Ontario.
Marshall, F. C., M.D., F.R.C.S. (C.), Edmonton, Alberta.
Marshall, J. L., Baie d'Urfe, Québec.
Martin, E., Vancouver, British Columbia.
Martin, Gordon, Scarborough, Ontario.
Martin, J. E., Ottawa, Ontario.
Martin, R., Winnipeg, Manitoba.
Martin, W. A., Willowdale, Ontario.
Martyn, Milroy R., Scarborough, Ontario.
Maslak, Emil, Toronto, Ontario.
Mason, T. H., London, Ontario.
Mastiomattei, Valérie, Stoney Creek, Ontario.
Mather, J. D., Etobicoke, Ontario.
Matschuck, J. (Mr. and Mrs.), Toronto, Ontario.
May, Norman S., Weston, Ontario.
Mayberry, Tom, Edmonton, Alberta.
McBurney, C. Norman, Don Mills, Ontario.
McCaffrey, D. C., Ottawa, Ontario.
McCardle, T. (Mrs.), Sydney, Nova Scotia.

McCartney, D. G. (Mr. and Mrs.), Scarborough, Ontario.

McClement, E. (Mrs.), Weston, Ontario.

McColeman, Donald J., Milton, Ontario.

McDermid, G., Toronto, Ontario.

McDermid, K. (Mrs.), Toronto, Ontario.

McDonald, Anne.

McDonald, J. C., Vancouver, British Columbia.

McDonald, Jim, New Westminster, British Columbia.

McDowell, Florence M., Toronto, Ontario.

McElmoyle, W. A., Victoria, British Columbia.

McEwan, R., Don Mills, Ontario.

McEwin, Mollie, Toronto, Ontario.

McFarland, P., Vancouver, British Columbia.

McFarland, R. P., Vancouver, British Columbia.

McGarry, William A., Belfast, Prince Edward Island.

McGill University School of Social Work.

McGinnis, W. J. (Mrs.), St. Catharines, Ontario.

McGowan, J., Willowdale, Ontario.

McGown, M., Weston, Ontario.

McGran, L., Toronto, Ontario.

McGrory (Mr. and Mrs.), Weston, Ontario.

McIllivan (Mrs.), Thunder Bay, Ontario.

McInnes, Allan, Toronto, Ontario.

McIntosh, Isabel (Mrs.), West Vancouver, British Columbia.

McKay, Margaret (Mrs.), Willowdale, Ontario.

McKay, W. (Mrs.), Toronto, Ontario.

McLaughlin, M., Toronto, Ontario.

McLaughlin, Margaret and McLaughlin Phyllis, Mississauga, Ontario.

McLeod, Marvin, Toronto, Ontario.

McLeod, N. A. Toronto, Ontario.

McMainy, C. J., Coquitlam, British Columbia.

McMaster, Campus Ministries Council, Chaplains and Foreign Student Advisor

McMullen, Carl, Hamilton, Ontario.

McMullen, Lauriea Carleont, Ottawa, Ontario.

McMyn, M. D., Pitt Meadows, British Columbia.

McWhinney Edward, Q. C., Burnaby, British Columbia.

Medyk, Wasyl (Mr. and Mrs.), Toronto, Ontario.

Mee, R. J. (Mrs.), Islington, Ontario.

Meigsoon, F., Toronto, Ontario.

Meikle, G., Toronto, Ontario.

Meilleur, P. E. (Mrs.), Calgary, Alberta.

Meldrum, W., Port Hope, Ontario.

Memorial United Church,

Ménard, Alphonse, Toronto, Ontario.

Mendis, Tyrell, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Mennonite Central Committee

Menzie, Robert, Kingston, Jamaica.

Metcalfe, Robin, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Metro Agencies Action Committee

Michel, Gertrude, Downsview, Ontario.

Miles for Millions

Mill Bay Community League

Millar, Joe, Vancouver, British Columbia.

Miller, Esther (Miss), White Rock, British Columiba.

Miller, J. R. Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.

Miller, Jean (Mrs.)

Miller, P. A. (Mrs.)

Miller, W. (Mr. and Mrs.), Don Mills, Ontario.

Milligan, Brian and Milligan Gerri, Toronto, Ontario.

Mills, John R., Scarborough, Ontario.

Mills, W. T. Toronto, Ontario.

The Mining Association of Canada
Mirchen, Verin, Mississauga, Ontario.

Mitchell, Nancy (Miss), Toronto, Ontario.

Moffat, Paul (Dr.)

Mohit, J. and Mohit Christine, Montreal, Quebec.

Monteith, B. And Monteith W., Toronto, Ontario.

Montreal Chinese Community Service Centre

Montreal Lakeshore University Womens Club

Moore, Dorothy, Toronto, Ontario.

Moore, Edward M., Downsview, Ontario.

Moore, James, Scarborough, Ontario.

Moosa, A. A., Scarborough, Ontario.

Morgan, Dave, Toronto, Ontario.

Morgan, John H. J., Toronto, Ontario.

Morgan, M. David L., Bridgewater, Nova Scotia.

Morin, Thelma, Toronto, Ontario.

Morris, Cliff and Morris Elizabeth, Toronto, Ontario.

Morris, Phyllis M. (Mrs.) Scarborough, Ontario.

Morriess, James (Mr. and Mrs.) Willowdale, Ontario.

Morse, Rupert O., Burlington, Ontario.

Morton, D. G. (Mr. and Mrs.), Hamilton, Ontario.

Morton, E. Ralph, Cowichan Station, British Columbia.

Morton, James W., M.D., W. Vancouver.

Morton, V. (Mrs.) Downsview, Ontario.

Moskalyk, Pete, Kamloops, British Columbia.

Motiuk, William, Delta, British Columbia.

Mucha, Kenneth, Scarborough, Ontario.

Muelles, O., Port Hope, Ontario.

Mulcahy, Mike, Hamilton, Ontario.

Mullen, Frank, Toronto, Ontario.

Mundy, Marjorie (Mrs.), Thornton, Ontario.

Murphy, Allan, Vancouver, British Columbia.

Murray, Andrew B., (Dr.) Vancouver, British Columbia.

Murray, Eric and 29 others, Willowdale, Ontario.

Murray, G. W., M.D., Richmond, British Columbia.

Mutz, Daryl, Vancouver, British Columbia.

Myers, Patricia Ann, Fort Richmond, British Columbia.

Myers, Phil, Toronto, Ontario.

Mykytiuk, Adam, Toronto, Ontario.

Nason, H. Ray, Highland Creek, Ontario.

The National Black Coalition of Canada (Montreal)

National Council of YMCAs of Canada

National Union of Students, Carleton University Branch

Naylor, Christian (Mrs.), Willowdale, Ontario.

Niagara Peace Movement

Nicoll, G. H. (Mr. and Mrs.) Rexdale, Ontario.

Nicoll, Kenneth, Weston, Ontario.

Nielson, Jim K., Calgary, Alberta.

Noble, E. Clarke, Toronto, Ontario.

Nochury, Patricia, W., Vancouver, British Columbia.

Noriyana, R. Toronto, Ontario.

Norman (Mr. and Mrs.) Scarborough, Ontario.

Norman, C. Weston, Ontario.

Norman, M. A. Toronto, Ontario.

Normoyle, Alene, Scarborough, Ontario.

Norris, Jane M. (Ms.) West Vancouver, British Columbia.

North, W., Windsor, Ontario.

North Toronto Collegiate Institute Students

North Vancouver Chamber of Commerce

The North York Kiwanis Club of North York

Notre Dame de Pompeii Paroisse (Montréal)

The Nova Scotia Association for the Advancement of Coloured Peoples

Nunes, Ann, Mississauga, Ontario.

Nurbrigg, K. (Mrs.) and Davies (Mr. and Mrs.), Mississauga, Ontario.

O'Brien, A., (Miss), Vancouver, British Columbia.

O'Connor, Grant, Toronto, Ontario.

O'Donnell, J., St. Hubert, Québec.

Oetlinger, W. F., Downsview, Ontario.

Ogilvie, R. D. (Mrs.), West Hill, Ontario.

Ogilvie, Ross (Mrs.), Toronto, Ontario.

Oland, R. H., Saint John, New Brunswick.

O'Leary, F. B. (Mrs.), Minto, New Brunswick.

O'Leary, Mike, Stroud, Ontario.

O'Leary, Richard, Toronto, Ontario.

Olsen, O. (Mrs.), Surrey, British Columbia.

Olson, M. D. A., and three others, Langley, British Columbia.

Ontario Advisory Council on Multiculturalism

Ontario Khalsa Darbar

Ontario Muslim Association, Incorporated

Ontario Regional Inter-Faith Immigration Committee

Ontario Riding Committee on Immigration

Open Door Society, Incorporated (Ottawa Bureau)

Order of the Sons of Holy of Ontario.

Ordre des Ingénieurs du Québec

Orem, Ruth (Mrs.), Detroit, Michigan.

Orr, H. (Mrs.), Toronto, Ontario.

Osaer, Robert, Delhi, Ontario.

Osborne, Arthur Ernest, Brandon, Manitoba.

Osmond, Daniel H., (Dr.), Toronto, Ontario.

Ottawa Interfaith Committee on Immigrants

Ottawa Muslim Association

Ottawa YM-YWCA

Page, Lamont B. (Mrs.) Collingwood, Ontario.

Paine, F. E., Toronto, Ontario.

Painter, L. B., Don Mills, Ontario.

Palmer, Janice (Ms.), Toronto, Ontario.

Palmer, S. F., Toronto, Ontario.

Pan, C. S., Toronto, Ontario.

The Pambellanic Organization

Pannozzo, L. (Miss), Toronto, Ontario.

Parkdale Community Legal Services, Toronto, Ontario

Parrott, Eldred, Toronto, Ontario.

Parsons, Eric, Toronto, Ontario.

Parsonson, C. J., Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Pashka, R. (Mrs.) Scarborough, Ontario.

Paterson, A. Ben, Cap-de-la-Madeleine, Québec.

Paterson, Robert E. (Mr. and Mrs.), Scarborough, Ontario.

Paton, William A., Burlington, Ontario.

Patterson, H. E. (Mr. and Mrs.) Calgary, Alberta.

Patterson, J., Weston, Ontario.

Paulik, V. J. (Mrs.) Caledon, Ontario.

Paukora, C. T. Calgary, Alberta.

Paxton, C., Richmond Hill, Ontario.

Peacock, Fletcher, Edmonton, Alberta.

Pembleton, Hilda (Mrs.) Forest, Ontario.

People's Assembly on Canadian Foreign Policy

Pernokis, T. (Mr. and Mrs.), Keswick, Ontario.

Persond, Radhay Rudolph, Prince George, British Columbia.

Peterson, H. L. Prince George, British Columbia.

Peterson, S. (Mr. and Mrs.)

Petrie, W. (Dr.) Ottawa, Ontario.

Petrowski, M., Toronto, Ontario.

Petter, E. G., Nelson, British Columbia.

Phillips, Arthur, Mayor of Vancouver.

Phillips, J. J., Victoria, British Columbia.

Phillips, P. R. Toronto, Ontario.

Philpott, Anne (Mrs.), Hamilton, Ontario.

Phipps, W. G., Calgary, Alberta.

Pichering, Edward A., Toronto, Ontario.

Pigott, M., Vancouver, British Columbia.

Pigott, H. D. (Mrs.), Vancouver, British Columbia.

Pilkey, Noah, London, Ontario.

Pininta, H. (Dr.), Fort Frances, Ontario.

Pinto, L. A. Ottawa, Ontario.

Pitcairn, Brian, Alikamey, Alberta.

Planned Parenthood, (Guelph)

Platts, W., Don Mills, Ontario.

Pookay, Donald V., Edmonton, Alberta.

Pool, Gail R., Toronto, Ontario.

Pope, Joseph, Toronto, Ontario.

Pogharian, Varouj, Montreal, Quebec.

Polos, N., Islington, Ontario.

Por, Dianne (Miss), Abbotsford, British Columbia.

Portell, Frank, Toronto, Ontario.

Porter, Marion, Toronto, Ontario.

Postnikell, Sandro,

Poznanski, G. W., Ottawa, Ontario.

Prabrsai, Prattis, Willy Jay, Scarborough, Ontario.

Presbyterian Church in Canada Board of Congregational Life

Price, Patsy and seven others, Edmonton, Alta

The Prince Edward Island Committee of the Canadian Catholic Organization for Development and Peace

Prince George College, Eleventh Grade Students

Progressive Conservatives of Metro Toronto

Projet inter-église sur la population

Protestant Family Services Bureau, Charlottetown

Protestant School Board of Montreal

Provost, J. Hector, Vancouver, British Columbia.

Prout, Gladys (Mrs.), Toronto, Ontario.

Prowing, H. M., Toronto, Ontario.

Puddy, J., Agincourt, Ontario.

Qicarel, L. R.

Quigley, J. V., Scarborough, Ontario.

Quittner, J. K., Ottawa, Ontario.

Racicot, B. (Miss), Toronto, Ontario.

Radford, Robert L., Toronto, Ontario.

Rae, I. F., Agincourt, Ontario.

Rai, R. S. and four others, Vancouver, British Columbia.

Rajotte, Gordon, R., Brandon, Manitoba.

Ramlochand, Alfred A., Ottawa, Ontario.

Ramsden, Gordon (Mr. and Mrs.), Don Mills, Ontario.

Ramsperger, Else, North Vancouver, British Columbia.

Ramsperger, Hans, North Vancouver, British Columbia.

Ranch, L., Vancouver, British Columbia.

Randall, George (Mr. and Mrs.), Toronto, Ontario.

Rande, Edgar, Don Mills, Ontario.

Ratchford, J.-C., Toronto, Ontario.

Rautenkranz, Bodo H. W., Cornwall, Ontario.

Reade, Betty L. (Mrs.), Oakville, Ontario.

Redmond, Chris, Waterloo, Ontario.

Reeds, H. L., Lindsay, Ontario.

Reesor, N.D., Toronto, Ontario.

Reid, A. (Mrs.), Toronto, Ontario.

Reid, G. A., Toronto, Ontario.

Reid, James J., London, Ontario.

Reid, Jerry and family, Cowichan Bay, British Columbia.

Reid, Lynn, Vancouver, British Columbia.

Reid, R., Toronto, Ontario.

Reisner, Mary Ellen, Ste. Foy, Quebec.

Reissaer, K., Toronto, Ontario.

Religious Society of Friends, Toronto

Rich, Lyon M., St. Laurent, Quebec.

Richards, Edith B., Scarborough, Ontario.

Richmond, Anthony H. (Prof.), Downsview, Ontario.

Ridler, Gladys L., Surrey, British Columbia.

Ringrose, L. C. (D. D. S.), Renfrew, Ontario.

Ritchie, Dale R., Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Robert, John, West Hill, Ontario.

Roberts, T. R., Mississauga, Ontario.

Robertson, G. A., Toronto, Ontario.

Robertson, H., Stratford, Ontario.

Robinson, Christine E., St. Catherines, Ontario.

Robinson, P., Toronto, Ontario.

Robinson, R. (Mr. and Mrs.), Willowdale, Ontario.

Robinson, W. S., Toronto, Ontario.

Robsen, Robert Scott, Mississauga, Ontario.

Rockhead (Ms.), Toronto, Ontario.

Rodgers, Charles T., Agincourt, Ontario.

Rodman, D. O., Toronto, Ontario.

Rogers, Edith (Mrs.), Edmonton, Alberta.

del Rosaria, Esperanza, Willowdale, Ontario.

Rose, A. J., Pointe Claire, Quebec.

Rose, S. M. (Mrs.), Victoria, British Columbia.

Roseborough, A., Hamilton, Ontario.

Ross, Byron F., Burnaby, British Columbia

Ross, G. D., Vancouver, British Columbia

Ross, H. (Mr. and Mrs.), Toronto, Ontario.

Ross, Samuel, Downsview, Ontario.

Rossler, Eleanor, Mississauga, Ontario.

Rowlatt, Geri (Mrs.), Ottawa, Ontario.

Rowson, J., Don Mills, Ontario.

The Royal Canadian Legion.

The Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons.

The Royal Commission on Metropolitan Toronto.

Royment, J. S. (Mr. and Mrs.), Calgary, Alberta.

Ryan, Myrtle, Toronto, Ontario.

Sabharwal, M. and his students.

Sablatnig, Alois A., Toronto, Ontario.

St. Clair College of Applied Arts and Technology.

St. Lukes Lutheran Church, Adult Bible Study Class, Ridgeway, Ontario.

Sakar, Hayat, Toronto, Ontario.

Salai (Mr. and Mrs.), Toronto, Ontario.

The Salvation Army (Toronto).

Samuel, Joyce, J., Toronto, Ontario.

Samuillar, M., Mississauga, Ontario.

Sands, Robert, Toronto, Ontario.

Sanger, Clyde and five others, Ottawa, Ontario.

Sanz, Delio, Willowdale, Ontario.

Sanzalone, Joe, Vancouver, British Columbia

Sarin, Vic, Toronto, Ontario.

Saskatchewan Human Rights Commission.

Saskatoon Committee on Racism and Immigration.

Saskatoon Council of Churches.

Saunders, G., Toronto, Ontario.

Saunders, J. Bert, Vancouver, British Columbia.

Saunders, W., Willowdale, Ontario.

Sauvé, Jean, Toronto, Ontario.

Savage, Armand, Sudbury, Ontario.

Savage, Barbara E. (Mrs.), Prince George, British Columbia.

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Savage, John, Toronto, Ontario.

Sborran, Sandy M., Toronto, Ontario.

Scarborough United Church of Calgary.

Scarborough West Green Paper Advisory Committee.

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Scholl, C. A.

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Schoolings, Daniel, Winlaw, British Columbia.

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Schrader, Erika, Brampton, Ontario.

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Scientific Pollution and Environment Control Society.

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Silser Temple and Sikh Cultural Society, (Kamloops).

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Sinclair, L. S.

Sinclair, R. M., Wasaga Beach, Ontario.

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Singh Society of Calgary.

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Young Americans for Freedom.

Young Progressive Conservatives of British Columbia.

Young Women's Christian Association of Canada.

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